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CENTRAL SONOMA.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

OF THE

TOWNSHIP AND TOWN

OF

SANTA ROSA,

SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,

ITS

CLIMATE AND RESOURCES,

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON.

"Gather ye wine and summer fruits." —Jeremiah xl, 10-12.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.

1884.

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PREFACE.

It was my intention at this time to have published an Historical and Statistical Account of each township in Sonoma County. With this view I have accumulated a very large amount of valuable matter, for which I am greatly indebted to many friends. Finding that I could not do justice to the subject without neglecting other duties, I determined for the present to postpone the general publication, printing at this time only a brief history of Santa Rosa Township, its compilation not taking me from my official post. The remaining townships will be published as rapidly as I can prepare them for the press.

ROBERT A. THOMPSON.

SANTA ROSA, May 23, 1884.

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A BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF THE
TOWN AND TOWNSHIP
OF
SANTA ROSA.

CHAPTER I.

SANTA ROSA TOWNSHIP.

Origin of Name—The First Settler—Don Juan Wilson—Señora Carrillo—The Indians—Cremation—The Grave of the Pioneer—Early Residents of the Township.

Santa Rosa Township is the heart of the County of Sonoma. It extends from the summit of the high range separating Napa from Sonoma County across the great Central Valley of Santa Rosa to the Laguna, which is its western boundary. On the north it is bounded by Knight's Valley and Russian River Townships, on the south by Petaluma, Vallejo and Sonoma Townships.

It has a larger proportion of level than of hill land, and a number of beautiful subsidiary valleys tributary to the main valley, all of which will hereafter be fully described.

The honor of giving the beautiful name of Santa Rosa to this section is due to Father Juan Amoroso, the founder of the Mission of San Rafael. This zealous

priest, on the 30th day of August, 1829, was in this region on a proselyting expedition, in company with one José Cantua. He was driven off by the hostiles while in the act of conferring upon a young Indian woman the rite of baptism. The priest and his companion took hurriedly to their horses, and fled with all possible speed down the valley, escaping their pursuers. It being the day on which the Church celebrated the feast of Santa Rosa de Lima,* Father Amoroso named the stream from that circumstance. The valley then came to be called after the stream—the Valley of Santa Rosa—fortunately one of the most beautiful names, as its original was one of the most beautiful characters in the calendar of American Saints. It is related of Father Amoroso, who must have had some poetry as well as piety in his nature, that he named the horse which bore him so swiftly over the plain, “Centella,” meaning Lightning in the English vernacular. All honor to the gallant friar and his companion José, to whose courageous spirit we owe the legacy which this expedition left us—the name of Santa Rosa.

The first settlement was made, and the first furrow was turned in Santa Rosa Township by a plucky young Irishman, whose name was John T. Read. He was born in Dublin in 1805. He had an uncle who was a seafaring man. Young Read left Ireland with him at the age of fifteen years, bound upon a voyage to Mexico. He sailed from Acapulco for California, and reached this State in 1826, just after he had attained his majority. He settled in Saucelito, and applied for a grant

*Santa Rosa de Lima was born in the city of Lima, in Peru, in 1586. She was canonized in 1671 by Clement X. August 30th is her festival, which is celebrated in Lima with great magnificence. A personation of Santa Rosa, richly attired, sparkling with jewels and wreathed in roses, is drawn in procession through the streets of Lima, with all the gorgeous pageantry which distinguished the religious festivals of Old Spain and her Colonies. The name was popular with the Mission-founding Fathers—there being several places in Lower California and two in Upper California called Santa Rosa.

there, but failed to get it on the ground that the land was wanted for the use of the Government. He was not discouraged, nor was he timid. He came into what is now Sonoma County, and made the first settlement outside the Mission at Sonoma. Moreover, he was the first English-speaking settler in the County, and was the first Irishman who settled anywhere in the State. He made application in 1827 for a grant of his settlement, which was in the vicinity of the residence of Mr. Robert Crane, but before he could perfect it the Indians drove him off, burning his crop of wheat and all his improvements. He was set back, but not disheartened. Soon after this disaster he engaged with Padre Quiyas as mayor-domo of San Rafael. In 1832 he went to reside at Saucelito, and sailed a small craft between the peninsula and San Francisco—the first ferry established on the bay or in the State of California.

Young Read made a second effort to get a grant at Saucelito, and failed. He then united himself in marriage with one of the handsome *hijas del pais*, and soon after was granted the rancho Corte de Madera del Presidio, in Marin County. He established himself on his ranch, but in 1843, seven years after his marriage, he was taken with a fever, and died at the age of thirty-eight years.

This brief notice is due Mr. Read, who was the very first settler of any nationality in Santa Rosa Township. It is to be regretted that he did not live to enjoy the reward of his perseverance, and to have seen the future, of which he must sometimes have mused and dreamed in his lonely settlement under the shadow of Cotate* Peak.

*Cotate is an Indian word, of which we have no definition. Cotate Peak is the original name of the crest near Santa Rosa, known as Taylor Mountain.

The next settlement in Santa Rosa Township was in the Guillucos Valley by Don Juan Wilson, the grantee of the Guillucos Rancho. The next, and the first permanent settler in the neighborhood of the present town of Santa Rosa, was Señora Maria Ygnacia Lopez de Carrillo.

This lady came upon the invitation of General Vallejo, as a colonist from San Diego, about the time of the Hijar Colonization scheme. She reached Sonoma in 1837, resided there one year, and came to Santa Rosa.

Señora Carrillo was a woman of more than average courage and energy, as is proven by her settlement on the frontier, in the midst of hostile Indians. She had a large family—five boys and seven girls—and she carved for them out of the wilderness—but a beautiful wilderness it was—a local habitation and a home. That she had good taste and judgment, as well as courage and industry, is evidenced by her choice of Santa Rosa, when all the valleys of this County were open to occupation. This pioneer mother in Santa Rosa died in 1849, and her estate was divided among her children. All of the site of the present city of Santa Rosa was included in the boundaries of the grant made to Señora Carrillo.

It is said that at the time of the occupation of the valley by Señora Carrillo there were three thousand Indians living in the neighborhood of the present city. The principal rancheria was on the Smith farm, just below the bridge, at the crossing of Santa Rosa creek, on the road leading to Sebastopol. Upon this site a Mission was commenced, probably by Father Amoroso, whose zeal in the cause of Christianity kept him always on the debatable line between the natives and "la gente de razon," as the Californians were called, or called themselves.

The Indians rose up and destroyed the incipient Mission buildings about the same time that the Mission of Sonoma was devastated. There was not one adobe left upon another. Julio Carrillo says that when he came, in 1838, the marks where the buildings stood were plainly discernible.

The chief of the Cainemeros tribe, when the first settlement was made in Santa Rosa, was called Juniper—his baptismal name—after the founder of the Missions of Alta California. His tribe was numerous and powerful. There were many thousand Indians in the County at this time, but they were doomed to speedy destruction, and even then were under the shadow of an approaching pestilence.

In the year 1837 a corporal by the name of Ygnacio Miramontes contracted the disease of small pox at Ross. It spread to the Indians. They fled to their "temescalés" or sweat-houses, and from thence to a cold bath. Death speedily came to the relief of the plague-stricken native.

" His soul, proud, science never taught to stray,
" Far as the solar walk or milky way ;
" Yet simple nature to his hope had given,
" Beyond the cloud-capped hill, an humble heaven,
" Where slaves once more their native land behold,
" No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for gold." "

When the scourge had run its course but a remnant of the powerful Indian tribes which had inhabited the northwest coast country of California remained. There

*Dr. H—d, of San Francisco, was sitting around a camp-fire, in the hills of Napa, with an old mountaineer. "How is it, B—," said the Doctor, "that you did not get rich in the mines in '49?" "I'll tell you, Doctor," said B—. "An Indian who thought a heap of me told me where there where rich diggings. We took a claim and agreed to work it and share profits. Dug down to bed-rock, rigged a sluice and cleaned out a mighty sight of gold. One evening there was a heap of dust in the sluice box. I was at one end, the Indian at the other, throwing off loose rock, when I saw in the gravel a chunk of gold, big as my fist. The devil tempted me to try and hide it from the Indian. I looked up, and d— me if he wasn't looking straight at me. 'There,' said he, throwing me another chunk, 'take that with it.' To be caught trying to rob an Indian was more than I could stand. 'The cursed yellow stuff, to the devil with it,' said I; and I went back to my gun, my traps, and my camp-fire. That's why I left the diggings, Doctor."

was no further tribal distinction. In short, the race, as a race, had been annihilated.

They burned their dead. Julio Carrillo says he has often seen the process. They would build up a mausoleum of dry wood and twigs, lay the body upon it, and cover it over with other inflammable material. They would then collect around the burning pyre, lacerate their flesh, and utter dismal moans as the body slowly consumed. When the burning was over, which took but a short time, they gathered up the ashes of the dead and strewed them over the ground, and thus returned to the dust, from whence it sprung, the ashes of the aborigines, who came into possession of the soil with the sequoias which shaded the rivers in which they trapped the iridescent trout, and the oaks which furnished the acorns upon which they fed.

There was nothing of interest connected with this section from 1841 to 1846, when, on the 14th day of June of that year, the revolt in Sonoma began, which was to terminate only with the transfer of the sovereignty of the whole of Alta California to the United States, which, with a rapidity unequaled in the history of the world, had extended her frontier, in fifty years, from the Alleghany mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

After the raising of the Bear flag, two men volunteered to go from Sonoma to Russian river for some powder, which, it was said, Moses Carson had at that place. These two men, whose names were Cowie and Fowler, were captured by Juan Padillo, who had charge of a band of marauders, and had taken possession of Señora Carrillo's residence, the old adobe on Mrs. F. G. Hahmans' farm, near Santa Rosa.

The two unfortunate men were captured near where Mr. Richard Fulkerson now lives. They were then taken up the valley, above the County Farm, where they were

shot. Their bodies were mutilated and thrown into a stream, lightly covered with brush, a prey for the wolf and the coyote. A charitable Indian named Chanate—in English, Black Bird—less a savage than the slayers of poor Cowie and Fowler, went up and told Moses Carson of the condition of the bodies, and he came down and buried them beneath a pine tree.*

After the organization of the State government, this part of the country increased in population very slowly. None realized at this early day that the agricultural wealth of the State would be far greater than the gold drift of the dead and buried rivers on the slopes of the Sierra.

Among the earliest farmers in the township were S. T. Coulter, William, David and Martin Hudson, James Neal, James and Charles Hudspeth, John Adams, Robert Smith, John Ingram, J. N. Bennett, the Elliotts, Ben Dewell, Achilles and Joe Richardson, Wesley Mathews and the Peterson brothers. The residents of Franklin Town and the "old adobe" will be mentioned further on.

*Perfectly true is the picture which the gifted and eloquent Edmund Randolph draws of a scene like this. He says: "The very Indian, with a touch of pity, heaped up the sand upon the festering dead, and gave slight sepulture to our lost pioneers. Wan and emaciated from the door of the tent or cabin where you saw him expire; bloody, and mangled from the gambleng saloon, where you saw him murdered, or the roadside, where you saw him lying; the corpse you bore to the woods and hurled beneath the trees. But you cannot tell to-day which pine sings the requiem of the pioneer."

CHAPTER II.

SANTA ROSA TOWNSHIP—CONTINUED.

Its Area—Guilluccos Valley—The Rincon—Bennett Valley—A Rare Exhibition—Alpin Valley—Elliott Valley—The Discoverer of the Geysers—Pleasant Valley—Our look for the Future.

Santa Rosa Township contains an area equal to fifteen miles square, about 130,000 acres of land, one-half of which is rich alluvial soil, occupying the center of the great central valley of Sonoma county. The bottom lands are of unsurpassed fertility, suited to the growth of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, hops, and especially for stone and seed fruit culture. The remaining lands in the township may be classed as hill, foot-hill and tributary valley land—the latter meaning a number of valleys, of greater or less extent, tributary to the central valley. In each of the smaller valleys there is alluvial soil along the water courses and volcanic soil in the foothills. They are largely devoted to grape culture. In these valleys, and upon the surrounding hill lands, the best of the celebrated vineyards of Sonoma county are located. Nowhere is the planting of the vine so rapidly increasing as in this class of lands.

The climate is better than in the main valley, which, being lower, catches more frost in winter, and is more exposed to the fog and sea breeze of summer. For staple crops and hardy fruits, prunes, plums, pears, apples and berries, the rich alluvial of the bottom is especially adapted. To obtain the delicate flavor of the grape, upon which the wine depends,

the volcanic soil and more genial climate of the uplands is essential. The two locations combine conditions rarely met in the same locality, covering a wide range of agricultural products, from the gross feeding hardy staples to the most delicate of the fruit and nut trees, including the almond, apricot and the olive.

The valleys tributary to Santa Rosa are The Guillucos, Bennett, Pleasant, or Chanate valley, Rincon and Elliott valleys.

The first of these, the Guillucos, is on the south-easterly fork of Santa Rosa creek. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the State. Hood mountain overlooks it. At the base of this peak is the celebrated Guillucos vineyard, now the property of Mrs. William Hood. It includes two hundred and fifty acres, and has long been celebrated for the superiority of its wine and brandy. The soil is red in color, and very productive. In this section there are a number of vine-growers, Samuel Hutchinson, Henry Bolle, James P. Clark, W. B. Atterbury and others. The area in grapes is rapidly extending.

The stream flowing from the Guillucos northward, unites with the Alamos branch, coming into the valley from about due east. The united waters take the name of Santa Rosa creek, and, soon after, this stream debouches on the Santa Rosa plain, across which it flows in a westerly direction to the Laguna. Before reaching the plain, however, Santa Rosa creek cuts across the face of two other valleys of considerable extent and importance, the Rincon and Bennett valleys.

The "Alamos" branch of Santa Rosa creek rises in the high hills separating Napa from Sonoma county. Mark West creek, which bounds Santa Rosa township on the north, rises in the same crest, flows north and then turns across the plain, uniting with the Laguna,

and ultimately finding its outlet, through Russian river, to the sea. Sonoma creek, which partly bounds Santa Rosa township on the south, rises on the opposite side of the same hills. It flows southwesterly, then almost due south, through Sonoma valley into the bay of San Francisco. In all these streams trout are caught, affording good sport to lovers of the rod and reel.

Rincon, in the Spanish language, means a corner, and Rincon valley is literally a corner in the hills. It is a rich corner, a pocket, out of which a considerable sum in coin is taken year after year, in agricultural products.

The Rincon lies north of Santa Rosa creek, and is about two miles in width and three and a-half or four miles in length. The climate is mild and the soil is well adapted to grape and fruit culture.

It is becoming quite a favorite location for fruit and vine culture. The celebrated Wells vineyards are in the hills, at the head of the Rincon, one of the very best grape plantations in Sonoma county. This vineyard was recently purchased by Mr. Charles Duntz, and contains, old and new vines, 145 acres. The total acreage of old and new vines in the valley is 527 acres.

The Rincon is separated from Santa Rosa valley by a ridge known as Rincon Heights, which forms the background of the city of Santa Rosa. Guy E. Grosse, Esq., the owner of the land, built a grade road over the heights at his own private cost. This drive is a great addition to the suburban attractions of the city. From the summit of the heights, about two miles from the city, the view is one of extraordinary beauty. The roofs of the taller houses, church and college steeples, show up through the trees in which the city is embosomed. The great plain of Santa Rosa extends north and south of

the city for a distance of twenty-five miles. Scattered groves of oak grow over the plain, giving an artistic finish to the landscape. On the west the view is arrested by the Coast Range, at whose notched and rock-pinnacled base the restless sea leaps and falls back with unceasing moan.

Turning eastward, Bennett, Guillucos and Rincon valleys, interlaced amid mountains, meet the view. The Yulupa*, or Bennett Peak, Hood Mountain and its twin volcanic sister, on the south side of Sonoma creek, stand up in bold relief, and challenge admiration. If there is anything finer than the west view from Rincon Heights it is the grouping of valley and mountain, which makes up the landscape on its southeasterly side.

Bennett Valley is the largest of the valleys tributary to Santa Rosa. It has an average length of seven miles and is from two and a half to three miles in width. It opens out a wide frontage on Santa Rosa creek, the stream which flows through the valley, emptying into Santa Rosa creek within the corporate limits of the city. This stream is called Matanzas creek. South of the town, the range which separates Bennett from Santa Rosa valley appears. It is a spur of the main Sonoma range. This ridge is of open land of considerable value ; first, because the soil is good, and next, because it lies just within the warm belt and is exempt from frost.

On this ridge, overlooking Santa Rosa valley, is the farm of G. N. Whittaker, who is largely and successfully

*Yulupa was the Indian name for Bennett Peak. General Vallejo gave to a publisher in the town of Vallejo the following, with other curious legends of the Indians: On a hill, within the present site of Vallejo, a monster snake would occasionally emerge from his den, coil himself up, gradually uncoil and, rising erect, would look steadily and stealthily over the surrounding country. Upon Yulupa Peak, in Sonoma county, visible distinctly from the Vallejo hill, a huge blazing bird, like a turkey, was also seen, as if on guard. If the eyes of the bird and snake met, and they gazed at each other, it was an ill-omen for the Indians, boding war, famine or pestilence. Bennett Peak is visible from Vallejo and also from almost every part of Sonoma county and, in all probability was used as a fire signal station between the Suisun and Sonoma Indians. From this fact the above legend probably originated.

engaged in fruit culture. This enterprising farmer made an exhibit for Pomona Grange, Bennett valley, at the State Fair in 1883, which attracted great attention. It was exclusively of the products of Sonoma county. It consisted of 62 samples of wheat, 25 samples of barley, 24 samples of corn in bottles and 15 in the ear, 26 samples of oats and buckwheat, 1 of flax, 17 samples of vegetable seeds. There were also 8 samples of wool, 9 of grass seeds, 4 of charcoal, 4 of tan bark; 1 of oranges, 1 of English walnuts, 1 of chestnuts, 2 of hops, 9 of grasses in bunches, 14 of grain in sheaf, 2 of woolen goods, from the Petaluma and the Santa Rosa woolen mills. There were also 12 samples of wine from G. Hood's Geyser vineyard, and 12 of wine from I. De Turk's vineyard at Santa Rosa ; 12 samples of sun-dried fruit from F. F. Ennis, of "Sunny Knoll;" 6 varieties of factory dried fruit from G. N. Whittaker, of Santa Rosa. Each sample was labeled, showing the grower's name, the particular part of the county in which it was grown, and the number of bushels of yield per acre. For this exhibit Mr. Whittaker received the gold medal of the State Agricultural Society, for the Pomona Grange, which he represented. The annexed letter explains itself :

SACRAMENTO, November 7, 1883.

G. N. WHITTAKER, Secretary Pomona Grange of Sonoma County, *Sir:* On November 2d I had the pleasure of forwarding to your address the gold medal especially awarded your enterprising grange for the unequalled display of cereals and other products of your prosperous country. The notice "Old Sonoma" received from this display in the East is worth more to California than the labor of many able writers upon the subject of agriculture. Practical exemplification

is what the people want. "Seeing is believing," and I am pleased that Sonoma was first to recognize this long felt want. The proper way to show your productions is to produce them for inspection. People then can be their own judges. It is our desire next year to have a representation from each county. The exhibits to be forwarded after the close of the State Fair to the World's Fair at New Orleans. And I would here suggest that, if you get up an exhibit of this kind, bring along statistics of the acreage and yield of wheat, rye, oats and barley, the wine and grape yield. This forwarded with your exhibit will give the information desired respecting our Grand State. Wishing the medal safe to hand, and hoping to see you in the lead next year, I remain very truly,

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Mr. Whittaker also received the diploma awarded to the grange by the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society.

Bennett Valley is largely devoted to grape culture. In the center of the valley is the vineyard of Mr. De Turk, one of the State Viticultural Commissioners, and the owner of the superbly equipped wine cellar in Santa Rosa, which has a capacity for the manufacture of 300,000 gallons of wine.

Bennett Valley has about 15,000 acres of land, and has a population of three hundred; there is annually produced 500 tons of grapes, 5,000 boxes of apples, 4,000 boxes of other fruit, 1,450 tons of hay, 25,000 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 15,000 bushels of barley, 400 horses, 1,000 head of cattle, 4,000 sheep, 2,000 hogs.

Bennett Valley can justly claim the honor of having a school and school-house among the first, if not the

very first, in the township. It was called Santa Rosa District, took precedence in the name, and forced the District in Santa Rosa, which was organized afterwards, to adopt the not very happy name of Court-house District. This school was first taught in an old building on the Glen Cook place. David Ogan was the teacher, and received a salary of \$100 a month. In the Fall of 1853 a good building were put up near the bridge. When it was built there were just thirteen contributors to it—there was no school fund out of which to build school houses in those days. Thirty children attended the school.

Alpine valley is distant about six miles from Santa Rosa. It is reached by a road from the Rincon, over a low divide, which separates the two valleys. It is not large, but has a considerable stock interest, and some vineyards. Following is the list of the grape growers, and the acreage in vines:

C. G. Klotz, 25 acres; Mr. Carter, 15; Mr. Johnson, 8; Fritz Wentz, 2; A. T. Davidson, 6; Vernon Downs, 2; Mr. Kauffman, 7; Mr. Harris, 3; H. Buchi, 3; S. T. Coulter, 3; Col. Crawley, 12; Benson Bros., 12; Charles Damon, 2. Total number of acres, 99.

Elliott valley, on Porter creek, a branch of Mark West, lies east of the Mark West Springs, and about nine miles from Santa Rosa. This is a small but fertile valley, inhabited by a number of enterprising farmers, among whom may be mentioned M. W. Tarwater and W. J. Arnold. This valley has no especial name, and might most appropriately be called Elliott Valley.*

*The author of a history of Lake County publishes the interview that the writer had with Mr. Elliott, from which interview I now make a short extract:

"Having examined thoroughly the Geyser Cañon, Elliott and his son returned to the log cabin, which stands to this day on Mark West creek, near the junction of Porter creek with that stream. The log cabin is the only old-fashioned log house, with two apartments separated by an open space, that we know of in the county."

W. B. Elliott, the discoverer of Geyser Springs, and a daring hunter and pioneer, resided at this place in 1846, when the Bear Flag war began. He related to me, just prior to his death, the particulars of his residence there and his discovery of the Geyser Springs.

Considerable farming is done in this valley, and there is an increasing fruit and grape interest. The hills surrounding Elliott valley are covered with a soil having very marked characteristics, and it would not be surprising if the grapes from this section should produce a wine of great excellence. Not far from here, upon like soil, the Schramm vineyard, which produces the celebrated Schrammberger wine, is situated. It is possible that the Elliott Valley wine may prove of equal value.

There is a small valley near Santa Rosa in which the County Farm is located, known as Pleasant Valley. I is largely devoted to grape culture. This valley is principally noted for being the scene of the assassination of the Bear Flag party by the Californians, as above narrated. There is a large grape interest just north of Santa Rosa, in the foothills, bordering the Santa Rosa plain on the east, extending to Mark West creek. Following are the principal grape-growers and the number of acres set out: T. L. Harris, Fountain Grove farm, 380 acres, one of the largest vineyards in the county; H. P. Holmes, 90 acres; H. H. Harris, 30; J. Stewart, 50; R. Forsythe, 25; W. J. Breitlauch, 25; M. Mailliard, 40. Total acreage in that District, 640 acres.

The author of the history of Lake County says: "The house occupied by the Elliots was on the Napa, and not on the Mark West side of the mountain, as described." Notwithstanding this assertion by the author of the history of Lake County, I again affirm that the house was on Mark West creek; further, that it stands in the same place, or did very recently, to show for itself, and prove that old man Elliott knew, as he generally did, just what he was talking about.

The country we have described is the back-ground of Santa Rosa. The principal agricultural wealth of the Township is in the level plain extending west of the town to Sebastopol, for about eight miles, and north and south for a greater distance. This land is principally a deep alluvial soil, which in the season of 1882 produced in the main fifty bushels of wheat to the acre. That was an extra good wheat year ; but it will average thirty bushels one season with another. This land, which has heretofore been largely devoted to the growth of wheat and other staple crops, is now being subdivided into small tracts, and is now, or will be, set to fruit, to the growth of which it seems to be especially adapted. It will produce any crop requiring a strong soil. Grapes and some fruits make too much wood, but for pears, prunes, and that class of fruits, it cannot be surpassed.

Sometimes it is said we have no more resources to develop. This croak is as old as the settlement of the county. It was then thought if a man did not have a league of land to run a lot of raw-boned cattle and a *manada*, that he could not make a living. That and successive delusions have successively collapsed, as those of to-day will, in their turn, disappear.

What are the facts ? We have 130,000 acres of land in this Township, of which 100,000 acres, or at least as much as the Assessor reports—96,000 acres—is adapted to grape and fruit culture. Of this great area there is as yet comparatively not enough in fruit to make an estimate, and but about 4,000 in grapes, leaving yet to develop at least 90,000 acres of land adapted to grapes and fruit culture. There is, however, a great stimulus to the fruit industry, and in a few years more the orchards will equal the vineyards, and both will be double what they are to-day, with plenty of room for further development. The cry of over-production in

fruit and wine is not much to be feared if we can keep up the work with intelligent white home-building laborers, who are consumers as well as producers, and resist, as we must for self-protection, the importation of cheap Asiatic laborers who absorb the wealth of the country and buy little it produces.*

"Is there any probability that fruit-growing is to be overdone in California?" The answer may be furnished in part by such statistics as those furnished a short time ago by the leading house in the dried-fruit trade in San Francisco. The product of dried fruits for 1883 is here shown: Raisins, 20-pound boxes, 125,000; sun-dried apples, 800,000 pounds; sun-dried peaches, 500,000; sun-dried pears, 75,000; sun-dried apricots, 300,000; sun-dried nectarines, 20,000; sun-dried figs, 60,000; evaporated apples, 250,000; evaporated apricots, 90,000; French prunes, 250,000; dried grapes, 150,000; pitted plums, 100,000; comb honey, 125,000; extracted boney, \$35,000; almonds, 700,000; walnuts, 500,000. Suppose the product here noted had been ten times as large, would there have been any difficulty in finding a market? The house that furnishes these statistics also furnishes a ready answer: "Out of a population of over 50,000,000 people East, it is perhaps quite safe to say that not to exceed 5,000,000 have ever yet tasted California fruits; so that the question sometimes mooted, of overdoing the fruit business in California, is, in our opinion, one that is not likely to arise for a generation or two to come if it ever arises."—S. F. Evening Bulletin, June, 1884.

CHAPTER III.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY SEAT CONTENTIONS.

A Court House Deal in 1850—Old Sonoma—Act to Vote on Removal—The Sonoma “Bulletin”—A Bright Editor—Bennett's Bill Passed—The Vote—Supervisors Meet in Santa Rosa—Archives Removed—The Vote on Removal in 1851—Santa Rosa Wins—The old Court House—Shadows of the Past—Cook, Wilkins, Ross, Thomas and Johnson—E. L. Whipple—The Eloquent E. D. Baker—Robinson, McDougal and Others—Colton vs. Stanford—Array of Counsel—A Brilliant Finale.

In the year of 1850, in the town of Sonoma, the county occupied a building owned by H. A. Green, County Judge. The Court of Sessions then transacted the business of the county, now entrusted to the Board of Supervisors. The Court consisted of the County Judge and a number of Associate Justices. At the time of which I write the members of the Court were H. A. Green, County Judge, P. Campbell and Charles Hudspeth, associates. On the 18th of March, 1850, H. A. Green presents his bill to his own Court for rent of building for Court-house, from the 20th of May to the 20th of September, 1850—four months, at \$125 per month—\$500. The bill was allowed, and was the first transaction of any kind regarding a Court-house.

On the 18th of February, 1850, the Court made the following order, in the matter of purchasing a Court-house : “The Court having considered the expense accruing to the county annually, for rent of a Court-house, and offices, are of the opinion that it would be a saving to the county to purchase a house already built, and recommend the same be taken into consideration as soon as possible.”

At the next meeting, in March, Peter Campbell and

Charles Hudspeth were appointed by the Court to buy or erect a suitable building for a Court-house, Jail, offices, etc. At the following meeting this order was rescinded, and John Cameron and A. C. McDonald were appointed in their stead. They reported at once, and recommended, quite innocently, the purchase of Judge Green's house, as, of course, was anticipated, for \$5,500, to be paid for in seven warrants, three for \$500 and four for \$1,000 each, to bear 3 per cent. interest per month until paid. The Court accepted the report—generously, however, reducing the interest to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month. Judge Green made a deed, and the county took possession of the old "*casa de adobe*" quarters. The interest ran up more than the rent, and was never paid; nor was the principal until long after the death of Mr. Green. The Board of Supervisors succeeded the Court of Sessions, and they considered it very questionable whether there was any law whatever for the purchase, and payment hung fire for a long time, but it was eventually paid, as will be seen. The county occupied this building until it left Sonoma.

In March, 1854, the bill authorizing a vote upon the question of removal of county seat passed the Legislature. It was introduced on the 18th of April, was approved on the 19th and became a law. It was entitled "An Act to locate the county seat of Sonoma." It provided for three Commissioners, who were named in the bill: Charles Loper and Gilbert R. Brush, of Marin county, and James McNear, of Napa, to locate anew the county seat of Sonoma. Section second provided that the Commissioners should locate the county seat "as near the geographical centre of the valley portion, or agricultural portion of said county, as practicable, having due regard to all local advantages in the selection of the site."

The Commissioners were to notify the Supervisors of their selection, and the Supervisors were to certify the same to the County Judge, and the Judge was directed to give notice to the qualified electors of the county to vote for or against the new county seat at the following general election. If a majority voted for the new county seat, the Board were directed to remove the archives to Santa Rosa and provide the requisite county buildings; if against the new county seat, then it should remain in Sonoma.

The contest for removal actually began a year before in the race between Joe Hooker and J. W. Bennett for the Legislature. In Santa Rosa Bennett received eighty-four votes to Hooker's two. The question of removal gave him almost a solid vote, though it was not publicly mentioned. He carried the county by a majority of twenty-two votes.

The Sonoma *Bulletin*, then edited by that pioneer journalist A. J. Cox, very warmly advocated Mr. Hooker's election, and up to this date, in his admirably edited paper, had no reference to the removal of the county seat, though he must have thought about it.

The Grand Jury, on the 7th of February, 1854, condemned the old Court-house—which they called “an old dilapidated adobe of small dimensions, in part roofless and unfit for a cattle shed.” They say it had cost \$9,000, of which \$3,000 had been paid and \$6,000 was still claimed.

Next week the *Bulletin* said, editorially: “The old Court-house is about being deserted, and high time it should be, unless our worthy officers of the law would run the risk of being crushed beneath a mass of mud and shingles, for we really believe it will cave in the next heavy rain.”

When it was known in Sonoma that Mr. Bennett's bill

had been introduced, the *Bulletin* of April 8th, 1854, under head of " Removal of County Seat," said: "Our representatives at Sacramento, hitherto inert and dumb, have at length bestirred themselves to action—something to save appearances at the close of the session. This effort to do something, however, reminds our citizens that they are represented at the Capital—a circumstance they had long since forgotten. The first intimation we had of the *people's* desire to remove the county seat from Sonoma to Santa Rosa was through the legislative proceedings of March 28th, which inform us that the bill had been introduced and passed for that purpose. From what source did our representatives derive the information that a change was demanded by our people? In the name of a large body of their constituents we protest against the measure as premature, unauthorized and impolitic. The county cannot even repair the miserable building, and the only one it possesses; how then can it bear the expense of erecting new ones? Perhaps the Sonoma delegation can perform a financial miracle."

The session of the Legislature was drawing to a close, and there was no time to compass the defeat of the bill, hence the rather bitter tone of the above editorial.

In its issue of August 19th the *Bulletin* said: "The removal of the county seat claims a large share of public interest. Will it be transferred from Sonoma to Santa Rosa? Of course that can only be positively known when the ballots for and against the new county seat are counted. Judging from what we call popular opinion of the matter, Santa Rosa has but a slim chance of success, although every one considers it a pretty little town, and located in a pretty spot." One of the editor's arguments against removal was that if the county should be divided, Santa Rosa would be as extreme as

Sonoma now is, and, like our famous State Capital, the county seat would have to "roll its bones elsewhere."

The election took place on the 6th of September, as advertised, and the vote stood as follows:

VOTE ON REMOVING THE COUNTY SEAT TO SANTA ROSA.

	For Santa Rosa.	For Sonoma.
Sonoma.....	21	209
Vallejo.....	42	17
Petaluma.....	32	233
Analy.....	138	27
Esterio Americano.....	29	16
Bodega.....	54	1
Bodega Point.....	64	00
Santa Rosa.....	195	1
Russian River.....	85	1
Washington.....	16	13
Mendocino.....	39	3
Fort Ross.....	00	16
Big River.....	1	26
	—	—
	716	563

On the 14th day of the same month the editor of the *Bulletin* announces the vote as follows: "The county seat—that's a gone or going case from Sonoma. The up-country people battled furiously against us, and have come out victorious. By the way, the people of Santa Rosa, after being satisfied of their success, fired *one hundred guns* in honor of the event; that is an anvil supplied the place of a cannon, which was let off one hundred times. A great country this, whether fenced in or not."

The Board of Supervisors met in Sonoma on the 18th day of September as a Board of Canvassers, and declared the above result. At the same meeting they agreed to convene in Santa Rosa September 20th, for the purpose of providing the necessary buildings for the different county officers, and for transacting any other business pertaining to the new county seat.

The District Attorney was requested to accompany the Board on September 20th. A. Copeland, H. G. Heald, R. E. Smith and Stephen L. Fowler, constituting a majority of the Board of Supervisors, met for the first time in Santa Rosa. Supervisor R. E. Smith was Chairman of the Board.

Julio Carrillo, F. G. Hahman, Berthold Hoen and W. P. Hartman appeared before the Board, they being proprietors of the town of Santa Rosa, and agreed to furnish free of rent three rooms in the house owned and occupied by Julio Carrillo (now ex-Mayor James P. Clark's residence), to be used by the Sheriff, Clerk and Treasurer until other buildings were provided. They also agreed that by the 3d day of November, 1854, they would have a Court-house and suitable rooms for county officers, said building to be the property of the county of Sonoma for one year gratis. A bond to carry out this agreement was given.

The Board then clinched the removal, and fixed the county seat in its new location by the following order, which was placed upon the minutes:

"It is hereby certified that at an election held in the county of Sonoma on the 6th day of September, 1854, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature entitled 'An Act to locate the county seat of Sonoma County anew,' the new county seat received 716 votes, having a majority of the votes cast at said election. Now, therefore, know that the town of Santa Rosa is hereby declared to be the county seat of Sonoma County."

Supervisor Stephen L. Fowler offered the following:

"Resolved, By order of the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County, that the archives of said county be moved from the city of Sonoma to the town of Santa

Rosa, by order of the Board declared to be the county seat of Sonoma County on September 22d, 1854."

When the archives were finally taken the irrepressibly witty Sonoma editor gets off the following: *Departed.*—Last Friday the county officers with the archives left town for the new capitol amidst the exulting grin of some, and silent disapproval (frowning visages) of others. We are only sorry they did not take the Court-house along—not because it would be an ornament to Santa Rosa, but because its removal would have embellished our plaza. Alas ! old "*casa de adobe.*" No more do we see county lawyers and loafers in general, lazily engaged in the laudable effort of whittling asunder the veranda-posts—which, by the way, required but little more to bring the whole fabric to the ground. No more shall we hear within and around it lengthy, logical political discussions, upon which were supposed to hang the fate of the world. The Court-house is deserted, like some old feudal castle, only tenanted, perhaps, by bats, rats and fleas. In the classic language of no one in particular, "Let 'er rip."

At the first meeting of the Board District Attorney McNair put in a bill for \$250, for helping the Supervisors to get legally out of Sonoma; he was allowed \$100. The Board thought they did most of the work—at least two-thirds of it. Jim Williamson modestly put in a bill of \$16, for getting away with the records, which was allowed, without a groan, as it ought to have been.

The first said about a jail was December 13th, 1855, when Supervisor Harrison, of Geyserville, proposed to cast about for plans ; the matter was laid over.

The editor of the *Bulletin* visited Santa Rosa in October, a month after the removal, and it is pleasant

to know how it appears to one so capable of estimating it. Mr. Cox says : "Our friends at Santa Rosa are displaying considerable energy in building up the town. We notice, among other evidences of enterprise, the partial erection of a Court-house. It is a pretty building, and, though seemingly small to those accustomed to the palatial four-story edifices of Sonoma, is sufficiently large for the purpose. The citizens of the town certainly possess, in an eminent degree, the great ingredients of success, industry and enterprise." This is a handsome tribute to the early Santa Rosans.

The next reference to the subject appears November 30th, in which it is stated that "Judge McKinstry has decided the mandamus to remove the county seat in favor of Santa Rosa. Citizens, let the question repose."

On Tuesday, October 2d, 1854, the Court of Sessions, Judge Frank W. Shattuck presiding, met for the first time, in the old Masonic Hall, opposite the Santa Rosa house. Judge P. R. Thompson and James Prewett were elected Associate Justices. If his Honor, the presiding Judge, did not make a joke on the novelty of the situation, then he was less witty as a "wise young Judge" than he now is as the editor of the Petaluma *Courier*.

Hoen, Hahman and Carrillo, it will be remembered, had given bonds to the Board, that they would have a building suitable for the purposes of the county ready by the 3d day of November. This building, which stood on the ground now occupied by C. D. Frazee's drug store, on Fourth street, near the corner of Mendocino, was rapidly pushed, and was finished in December. The Board had to furnish it, and the following funny order appears upon the minutes on the 12th day of December, 1854:

"It is ordered that the Clerk be authorized to receive sealed proposals for the construction of twelve benches for the Court-room, seven and one-half foot long, and to be made of two-inch stuff, and fourteen inches wide, with strong backs to them, and the Clerk be authorized to set up for sealed proposals, to be delivered on the 26th inst."

Whether the Clerk "set up" all night to receive these proposals is not anywhere stated.

This temporary Court-house moved down Fourth street in 1875, to make room for improvements. It was mounted on two trucks, drawn by a big, six mule team. The mules stuck with it, just opposite the Recorder's office, on Fourth street, and it was pulled out by four little, half-breed mustangs, belonging to James Shaw, of the Guillucos valley, all of which is facetiously related by the chroniclers of that day.

The Clerk was, at this December meeting of the Board of Supervisors, authorized to receive deeds from Julio Carrillo for lots 406 and 407, upon which the Court-house now stands. The lots donated by Hahman and Hoen were sold at auction, and were purchased by Mr. Hoen, the original owner.

On the 27th of December H. P. Mullison was ordered to make a plan of the Jail by June 8th, 1855. The Board took no further steps in the matter until that time, when they determined to build both Court-house and jail. The plan of D. H. Huston was adopted, for which he was paid \$150, and the lower story of the present Court-house, not including Sheriff's office, jail or Judge's chambers, was contracted for with James M. Philips; the building was to be set on the lots 406 and 407, deeded to the county by Julio Carrillo.

In November, 1855, H. A. Green's executors presented a bill for the old Sonoma two-and-a-half-per-

cent-a-month-adobe, amounting to \$10,843. The Board did not see it as the executor did—they finally offered \$3,250 to settle the claim ; it was accepted. The Board offered the old seat of Justice, "Casa de Adobe," for sale, and it was purchased by the Sonoma Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 27, for their hall. The erection of a one-story Court-house and Jail was going on during the summer and fall of 1855. A special meeting of the Board was called to receive it December 28, 1855. They met, but would not receive the building, on the ground that it was not built in accordance with plans and specifications. Both sides got mad. The Board offered \$7,000 to settle, which was promptly refused. On the 8th of February, 1855, the Board went up to \$10,400, which was accepted by the contractor, and the county took possession of the premises. On the 6th of March Judge W. Churchman, J. A. Reynolds, A. C. Bledsoe and D. McDonald were appointed a committee to furnish the building at an expense of \$1,000. A further appropriation of \$500, for the same purpose, was made. Total cost of building, \$14,400; and furnishing, \$1,500.

After this there was no more Court-house trouble for four years, when it broke out again, the same old cry—more room; same trouble in getting plans, and same complications in settling with contractors was to follow, but all this was in the, then, future. The proposition this time was, as the sailors would say, to put an "upper deck" on the one-story Court-house of 1855, and attach a jail and hospital as tender. It was ordered to be done on the 12th of May, 1859. Bids were received on the 14th day of June, 1859. The contract was let to Mr. Philips and Joseph Nouges; Samuel West was appointed Superintendent ; the contract price was \$15,000. The building was to be completed by Christ-

mas; that portion over the Jail was originally intended for a hospital. The work progressed during the summer of 1859. On the 19th of November the Board made an order that, afterwards, put them to much trouble; it was as follows:

"That the Superintendent of Construction of Public Buildings, Samuel West, be empowered to make such changes in plan of Jail and Court-house as in his judgment is necessary, having in view the best interests of the county." Under this order radical changes were made.

The work was finished in January, 1860, and a special meeting of the Board was called to receive the building and settle with contractors.

The contractors furnished the following bill :

Original contract.....	\$15,000 00
Charges extra	25,891 23
<hr/>	
	\$40,891 23
By County Orders received.....	\$17,000
Work not done.....	1,813— 18,813 00
<hr/>	
Balance due Contractors.....	\$22,078 23

The Board could not settle, and John D. Grant, H. R. Leonard and Volney E. Howard were selected to arbitrate. A large number of witnesses were called, and finally the sum of \$6,000 was awarded to the contractors—making \$26,500 paid contractors in all. Cost of arbitration, paid by county, \$1,601; salary of Superintendent West, \$1,200. Total cost of building, \$29,-601 30.

The building was occupied in 1860, and all seemed well. But the Santa Rosans had hardly got through admiring the blindfolded statue of Justice with equal scales, which surmounted the new Court-house, when they found they had something to occupy them much nearer "terra firma."

The question of removing the county seat always breaks out when there is any change made in the Court-house. The trouble with the contractors and the expense of the improvements brought on a violent attack of this sympathetic disease. Before the Santa Rosans knew it they were face to face with the same issue, they had formerly made with the good people of the town of Sonoma.

Hon. Henry Edgerton introduced a bill in the Legislature of 1861, in April, providing that the question of removing the county seat of Sonoma should be voted on at the next general election. He put it through under whip and spur, and the Santa Rosans were put upon the defense for their right to the new Court-house, after all their trouble in building it. They met the issue fairly and squarely, and on the 4th day of September their title to the county seat was again clinched by a direct and decisive vote of the people. If the Santa Rosans had been at all alarmed, the sequel to this agitation proved that they had no occasion to be so, as the tabulated vote upon the question will show.

VOTE OF 1861 UPON REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT.

	For removal.	Against removal.
Bodega.....	0	82
Freestone.....	0	71
Duncan's Mills.....	1	27
Salt Point.....	17	48
Sebastopol.....	4	128
Bloomfield.....	Not counted.	
Redwood.....	0	35
Washeo House.....	14	3
Santa Rosa.....	1	478
Vallejo.....	95	1
Sonoma.....	3	231
Petaluma.....	173	1
Russian River.....	1	169
Mendocino.....	0	171
Big Plains.....	1	67
Geyserville.....	0	37
Cloverdale.....	4	72
Total.....	314	1,632

For twenty years after this verdict there was no further county seat agitation.

In 1866 a new roof was put on the Court-house, and it was plastered on the outside, at a total cost of \$2,600. In 1867 the Jail was rebuilt and improvements were made at a cost of \$8,999. Total cost of building, with furniture, about \$60,000. The old structure was recently sold for \$26,000, which leaves the net cost of the Court-house to the county \$34,000.

The first District Judge of Sonoma County was Robert Hopkins. He was practicing law in Sonoma in 1849, when the Legislature met in San Jose. There was a movement on foot to attach the Valley of Sonoma to Napa County. The citizens of Sonoma sent the Hon. George Pearce* and Mr. Hopkins as a committee to counteract this scheme. When they got to San Jose they found that the Legislature was about to appoint a District Judge for the District who was a non-resident. Mr. Pearce proposed his colleague on the committee, Mr. Hopkins, and had him appointed to the office. They returned home, having accomplished their object and also securing the appointment of District Judge. The Hon. E. W. McKinstry succeeded Mr. Hopkins. He served a number of years, and is now a distinguished member of the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Judge J. B. Southard succeeded Judge McKinstry, and he was followed by Judge W. C. Wallace and

*The Hon. George Pearce came to California with Gen. Kearney in 1846. On the 6th day of December of that year, he was engaged with the force of Gen. Kearney in the fierce fight at San Pasqual, in which a superbly mounted force of Californians under Pico attacked the jaded force of the American captain just in from a weary trip across the desert. The troops of Kearney cut their way through this resisting force, and reached San Diego finally, not without a considerable loss of officers and men. Mr. Pearce was engaged in the fight before Los Angeles which resulted in the capture of that city. Leaving the army, Mr. Pearce settled in Sonoma. He was a Deputy Sheriff under Israel Brockman, and came to Santa Rosa with the removal of the Court-house to that city. He afterwards studied law, was admitted to practice, and has ever since resided in the county, and is to-day one of our most honored and respected citizens.

Jackson Temple. The Superior Judges succeeded under the new Constitution to the jurisdiction of the District Judges. The Superior Judges are Jackson Temple and John G. Pressley, now in office. The County Judges were H. A. Green, Charles P. Wilkins, J. E. McNair, Frank Shattuck, P. R. Thompson, William Churchman, C. W. Langdon, A. P. Overton and John G. Pressley.

The old Court-house, soon to be superseded, has been the scene of many momentous trials and some distressing and some dramatic incidents. In its early history there appeared at its bar the many-sided and able lawyer, Martin E. Cook; Jefferson Boggs; the less showy but able advocate, R. A. Maupin; the gifted Wilkins; the able ex-District Attorney and legislator, William G. Ross; Melville Johnson, and the logical and learned Judge Thomas. There the lamented E. L. Whipple commenced the practice of law, and from the threshold of life stepped with sure footing to a place among his fellow-men which others would have been glad to reach with the labor of half a lifetime. His physical and mental development was apparently of the highest type; but in the flush of youth, upon the brink of that success to which he was impelled by an honorable and lofty ambition, he was stricken down—a loss to the community in which he lived and to the State of his adoption. “Death reached no nobler heart than thine, young gallant Howard.”

Following are the names of some of the leading lawyers of the State, now deceased, who at one time or another have appeared at the bar of the old Court-house: Here was heard the voice of the matchless E. D. Baker,* brave as he was eloquent and elo-

*Col. E. D. Baker fell at Balls Bluff in the thickest of the fight, sword in hand rallying the thinned ranks of his decimated brigade. The writer saw him—under circumstances almost as desperate—addressing a little knot of men on the Plaza in San Francisco with a mob of ten thousand howling at him from the outside, without a

quent as he was brave; the gifted young Wirt W. Pendergast, stricken in the dawn of life; H. H. Haight; A. P. Crittenden; Hon. Edward Stanly; H. S. Foote, attorney, author and statesman; the captivating McDougal; J. B. Felton; the learned John W. Dwinelle; Harry Byrne; Judge R. Aug. Thompson; Judge Joe Baldwin; Edmund Randolph; and Tod Robinson, whose eloquence captivated the sense and charmed the souls of his hearers; the fiery but warm-hearted Calhoun Benham, last mentioned because the last to pay the tribute of his life to inexorable death.

"The One remains, the many change and pass;
Heaven's light forever shines, Earth's shadows fly.
Life, like a dome of many-colored glass,
Stains the white radiance of Eternity."

Here the verdict of guilty and sentence of death has driven the iron deep into the soul of the criminal, or the glad acquittal has lifted the weight of a mountain from some poor unfortunate in the toils of untoward circumstance. Here politicians, lecturers and divines have figured, but the scenes, either of victory or defeat, in the old Court-house are soon to close—not, however, without a brilliant finale.

There is now, June, 1884, trying before Judge J. Temple, in the Superior Court, a case of greater magnitude than has heretofore been tried in this State. Few, if any, legal controversies in the United States have involved such vast pecuniary interests. It is entitled Ellen Colton vs. Leland Stanford et al. Millions of dollars are at issue. The transcript is printed daily and will make at least six thousand pages; with briefs and arguments, it will make ten thousand pages. The most eminent lawyers in the State are engaged in the trial.

quiver of voice. With lofty mien and defiant eye he hurled the anathemas cast at him back upon the hydra-headed monster, the mob. A few years later many who would then have hung the illustrious orator and soldier followed his remains mournfully to the grave, in Lone Mountain cemetery. "Tempora mutantur nos et mutamus in illis."

It is said that, directly, and indirectly, at least thirty lawyers are employed. Those who manage the case in court for the plaintiff are D. M. Delmas, George R. B. Hayes, John A. Stanly, G. Frank Smith and Wm. T. Wallace, the latter an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California. It is rare that such an array of counsel is engaged in any case, as is conducting this for the plaintiff.

Hall McAllister, Esq., Judge John Garber, Col. J. P. Hoge and the Hon. L. D. McKisick are the leading counsel for the defendants. These gentlemen are justly classed among the most eminent lawyers of the Pacific Coast. Their names figure on one or the other side of all the great causes in the State of California. The trial has continued for eight months, and is likely to last some months longer. It has been an event in the history of the city as well as the old Court-house. Being now at issue, it cannot with propriety be discussed, but it will cut a considerable figure in any future history of Santa Rosa. It has brought hundreds of persons to this city who would not otherwise have come, and its results will reach in directions not now anticipated. It brilliantly closes the history of the old Court-house.

CHAPTER IV.

CLIMATE.

Sonoma County—Climate—Causes of Wet and Dry Seasons—The Northwest Winds and Sea Drift of Fog—Substitute for Rains—The North Wind—Its Effect—Roses in November.

The prevailing topography of Sonoma County is a series of interlacing hills and valleys and a sea-coast frontage. It will be readily conceived that there must be much variety in its climate, and such is the fact.

The coast climate may be briefly formulated as a comparatively high winter temperature, and a comparatively low summer temperature, the reverse of the climate of the Eastern States. Both these conditions are due to that great conservator of temperature on our western border, the Pacific Ocean. One of the greatest luxuries of the climate is that the nights are always cool. This is true not only of this section, but everywhere on the Pacific Coast.

The season of rain commences in October and ends in May, though it sometimes rains in June. It is rare that it rains longer than two or three days at a time, and the intervals between rains varies from a few days to a month or six weeks. Californians consider the winter the most pleasant part of the year. As soon as the rains commence the grass grows, and by the middle of November the hills and pastures are green. December is usually a stormy month, with now and then a fall of snow on the surrounding hills; but it is rare that the snow falls in the valleys. The thermometer seldom goes as low as thirty-two degrees above zero;

occasionally there is a thin coat of ice over the pools of standing water. December is the month of heaviest rainfall. In January one begins to recognize spring in the air; the almond trees blossom, and the robins come. During this month grass and early-sown grain grow rapidly. If the early season has not been favorable for seeding, grain may be sown in January, February or March, and it will produce well. Grain is often sown as late as the middle of April, producing a fair crop. As a rule, the bulk of the planting is done either in the fall, or in January, February, or the first half of March.

February is a growing month, and is one of the most pleasant in the year. It is like the month of May in the Eastern States. The peach and cherry trees bloom this month. March is stormy; southeast storms or a dry north wind prevail.

April is all smiles and tears—sunshine alternating with showers. Nature pushes her work in April, and vegetation grows astonishingly. The turning-point of the crop comes; the rainy season is about over, and from that time until it matures the crop is sustained by the sea fogs, which set in about the first of May. In June the grain matures, and by the middle of July is ready for the harvest.

The season in Sonoma County begins a month sooner and ends six weeks later than in Southern California. This is one of the greatest of its advantages over the other parts of the State, and has given the farmers of this section a good crop every year for twenty-seven years. Corn is planted in April, after the rains have ceased:

The rainless season may be said to set in in May. The northwest trades begin about this time. As the days lengthen and the power of the sun increases, the

land becomes warmer than the moist sea breeze and no rain falls. In the Winter and Spring months the condition is reversed; the temperature on the land, owing to the length of the nights and the lessened power of the sun, is lowered; the warm southeast trade winds come in from the ocean laden with moisture, and meeting the cold air strata upon the land, they part with their moisture in heavy showers. This is the rainy season of California, so called.

The northwest trade winds, which set in about the close of the rainy season, are a valuable factor in the agricultural economy of Sonoma County and the coast country generally. They draw inland directly from the ocean. The rarified air of the valleys, displaced by the sea breeze, rises to the summit of the surrounding hills, and a condensation in the form of fog ensues.

Sometimes, if the land has been chilled by the cold air of the ocean, the fog will draw over it until it meets the hot air of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, where it is dissipated or changed into another form of invisible mist. This fog ends as a wall at the hot air line.

In the valleys of Sonoma County a description of the operation of the sea breeze for one day will apply to nearly every day during the season. The air in the valleys, from the nearness of the ocean, is charged with aqueous vapor. The mornings are usually quite warm. About midday a sharp sea breeze sets inland. The heated air of the valleys is pressed up the slopes of the mountains, the cold sea breeze taking its place. The pressure forces the warm air up to a height of fifteen hundred or two thousand feet; at that height where the warm and cold strata of air meet, a dense fog-cloud will form from the contact of the warm aqueous strata with the cold air pressing up from below. During the

night the hot air radiates its heat, and the fog-cloud spreads over the valley at a uniform height of from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet. Soon after sunrise the fog is dissipated, the aqueous vapor becoming invisible in the heated atmosphere, to be again condensed by the indraft of the sea breeze.

This mild process of irrigation is repeated nearly every day during the months of June, July and August. Observing farmers estimate that the moisture resulting from three fogs is equal to a shower of rain. From this fact the value of this feature of the coast climate during the long, dry months may be fully appreciated. Many advantages result from these regularly recurring fogs. No irrigation is required for any crop of fruit or cereals. Corn planted in April will produce sixty bushels to the acre without a drop of rain. G. N. Whittaker, of Pomona Grange, Sonoma County, exhibited at the State Fair of 1883 samples of wheat raised near Santa Rosa which was sown the second week in June, was harvested the 25th day of August, and produced twenty-five bushels to the acre—a two months' crop—without irrigation or any rain having fallen upon it. This statement is not embroidered for effect, but is a fact, as the records of the State Fair for the year 1883 will show. Every wheat field planted in June would not have produced twenty-five bushels to the acre, but the exhibit proves what can be done by intelligent culture of the soil of Sonoma County. In fact, its owners are not yet fully aware of its capacity.

Another good effect of the fog is that it keeps the grass green until the first of July, and greatly lengthens the dairy season, which is one of the most important interests in Sonoma County. This is also of immense advantage to the sheep ranges, which continue green until late in the season. The grass grows with

the first rains in October, leaving only a short period of dry pasture. Hence the wool grown on the Coast Range is long in staple, bright and lustrous in color, and strong in fibre—qualities which give a value of from four to five cents more per pound for Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt wools than for any other grown in the State. Grapes, and fruit of all kinds, grow large, and ripen without irrigation, thereby greatly improving their flavor and wine-producing qualities. In September the warmest weather of the year is felt, just in time to mature the vintage. During the warm September days the grape clusters take on the deepest hue of purple, and the grain harvest of the valleys having ended, that of the vintage on the surrounding hills is begun.

The fog generated by the sea breeze has none of the unwholesome effects of a land fog. On the contrary the most healthful season of the year is when the trade winds prevail. The blending of the rarified land air with the sea breeze produces that sparkling, exhilarating morning atmosphere peculiar to California, which has been likened to champagne in its glitter and effect.

The sea breeze is a great equalizer of temperature within its influence. The same clothing can be worn all the year without inconvenience in summer or insufficiency in winter. The most unpleasant feature of the climate is the north winds which sometimes prevail. They last for two or three days at a time, occasionally longer. They are dry and depressing to both animal and vegetable life. By some meteorologists they are claimed to be beneficial in their final results. This wind, stripped of every particle of moisture in the cold region over which it passes, is heated in its passage south, and reaches the coast hot, dry and thirsting. Vegetation

languishes under its desiccating influence. It literally sucks up as a sponge all surface moisture in its path. When the norther ceases, the trade winds, which it walled out, at once return with their tribute of vapor from the sea. Under this genial influence Nature revives as if by magic, absorbing new life at every pore. The north winds are hot and dry in summer and cold and dry in winter. In exceeding wet seasons they are sometimes welcome to the farmer by reason of their rapid absorption of moisture, which at such times unfits the soil for cultivation.

The mean winter temperature in Santa Rosa is at least twenty-five degrees higher than it is in the Eastern States. There is neither skating or sleighing in winter. Ice a quarter of an inch thick represents the extreme of cold, and that is rare. It sometimes snows, but not sufficient to cover the ground. Thunder storms never occur; hurricanes and whirlwinds are unknown. When the thermometer does fall as low as 32 deg. the weather is bright and pleasant, with frost in the valleys. On the ocean face of the Coast Range the grass is perennially green, and flowers bloom in the open air the year round. The fuschia and the fish geranium will live out of doors through the winter in Sonoma County. In Salt Point Township, at the house of Mr. F. Leibig, a fuschia vine has grown over the roof of the one-story cottage, and blooms the year round. In the garden of the writer, in Santa Rosa, on November 1st of last year, the following delicate roses were in bloom: The Duke of Connaught, Pearl, Beauty of Stapleford, Michael Saunders of the new Bennett roses, the "Perle de Jardin," Cornelia Cook, Clotilde, Jules Finger, Niphotos, Duchess of Edinburgh, Catherine Mermet, and a number of other varieties. From June to October there are a number of days on which the thermometer will rise

as high as 100 degrees, but this is infrequent. It should in this connection be remembered that warm weather does not produce in California the same bad effects on animal organisms as in more humid climates. Sun-stroke is almost unknown, and men work in the harvest field and ride or walk in a temperature of 100 degrees with less inconvenience or danger than in a temperature of 80 degrees in the East. This immunity from injury by excessive heat or overheating of the blood is supposed to be caused by the dryness of the air, which produces a rapid evaporation of fluids from the surface of the body, leaving it as cool as it would be in an atmosphere of much lower temperature with a greater degree of moisture. The law of climate, as well as many other natural features of California, seems to be almost the opposite of the country on the other side of the Rocky Mountains.

There is always an abundant supply of rain in Sonoma County. Following is a statement of the rainfall for each year since the American occupation of the country:

The season of 1849-50 was extremely wet. There was no rain gauge in this county, but not less than 45 inches of rain fell. The whole of Santa Rosa and Petaluma plains were flooded. In 1850-1 the rainfall was light; estimating by the reported fall of 4.10 inches in Sacramento City, it must have been about 12 inches here. In 1851-2 the rainfall in this county was 24 inches. In 1852-3 there were very heavy rains, and the whole of Petaluma and Santa Rosa Valleys were under water. There was a fall of not less than 42 inches, estimating the average of one-fourth more rain here than in San Francisco, where a fall of 33.5 inches is reported.

In 1853-4 the rainfall was 29 inches; in 1854-5, 30

inches; in 1855-6, 25 inches; in 1856-7, 25 inches; in 1857-8, 23 inches; in 1859-60, 21 inches; in 1860-1, 17 inches; in 1861-2, 46 inches; in 1862-3, 17 inches; in 1863-4, 12 inches; in 1864-5, 26 inches; in 1866-7, 40 inches; in 1867-8, 50 inches; in 1868-9, 26 inches; in 1869-70, 25 inches; in 1870-1, 17 inches; in 1871-2, 40 inches; 1872-3, 21.58 inches; in 1873-4, 29.54 inches; in 1874-5, 23.3 inches; in 1875-6, 34.22 inches; in 1876-7, 15.05 inches; in 1877-8, 45.05 inches; in 1878-9, 31.56 inches; in 1879-80, 31.16 inches; in 1880-1, 34.22 inches. Average, 31.876 inches.

The foregoing description of the climate must be understood as generally applicable to the coast region. The characteristics are modified to a greater or less extent by locality. With respect to the climate and fertility of this region, it is so at variance with the ordinary experience in other sections that it is hard to state the facts without seeming exaggeration.

It is true that one cannot live on climate alone, but nature has been so bountiful in its gifts to Sonoma County in other respects that an industrious, economical man who is not afraid to work can make a home here at as little cost of labor and as little physical discomfort to himself as anywhere else in the United States or any other country.

CHAPTER V.

The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad—Its Original Terminus—The Town of Donahue—San Rafael Branch—Description of Route—Distances—Officers—The New Terminus—John Read Against Colonel Donahue—The Steamer Tiburon.

The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad has been the means of rapidly developing the County of Sonoma. The history of its beginning, building and completion will be elsewhere given. It has recently extended its southern terminus to Point Tiburon. The original terminus was at Donahue, eight miles below Petaluma, and about thirty-four miles from San Francisco, at which point the trains connected with steamer for San Francisco. The passengers from Sonoma also connected with this steamer by stage, coming for about eight miles over the divide between the waters of Sonoma and Petaluma creeks.

Donahue was named after the founder and present owner of the road, Col. Peter Donahue. Here are situated all the workshops connected with the road, with hotel and cottages for the workmen.

Traffic and travel outgrew this terminus, and the road was extended on the west side of Petaluma creek to San Rafael, where it connected by transfer to the cars of the San Francisco and North Pacific Coast Railroad. This terminus was not found adequate for the rapidly increasing traffic of the road, and in 1883 Col. Donahue pushed his broadgauge over the track of the S. F. and N. P. C. R. R., and fixed its terminus at Tiburon.

Leaving San Francisco on the magnificent double-decker steamer Tiburon, passengers in twenty minutes' time are transferred to the cars at Tiburon. A run of

nine and a-half miles through several considerable tunnels brings the train to the beautiful little city of San Rafael, overlooking the broad expanse of the bay. Steaming on through the suburbs of the town, up a grade, the train suddenly disappears in a tunnel bored through one of the ranges which encircle this pretty village. Emerging on the north side of the range, the scene has completely changed. Glimpses of the bay may be had as the train speeds along, now on the edge of the marsh, now over an intervening point, until the line between Sonoma and Marin counties is passed. The road next trends along the shore of Petaluma creek. Opposite, and in bold relief, stands out the old terminus of Donahue.

Crossing Petaluma creek, after a run of twenty-one miles from San Rafael, the train bowls into the commercial city of Petaluma, at the head of navigation. Petaluma is beautifully and eligibly located. It is surrounded by country homes, and orchards in the highest state of cultivation, and is distinguished for its progressive and intelligent population. It is well drained, neatly built, and is one of the most prosperous interior towns in California.

From Petaluma the train proceeds northerly, passing Ely's, Penn's Grove, Cotate and Oak Grove stations, for fifteen miles over an extremely fertile country, which brings us to the center of the county of Sonoma, and to its capital town, Santa Rosa.

Santa Rosa is situated on the banks of Santa Rosa creek, and is almost hidden in groves of trees and luxuriant shrubs and flowers. It has a rapidly increasing population, and is claimed by all who have seen it as one of the prettiest towns in the State of California. It stands upon an alluvial plain, sloping gradually from the hills, and is surrounded by farms, orchards and

vineyards. Santa Rosa is the passenger station for Mark West Springs.

Leaving Santa Rosa, the next station, four miles distant, is Fulton, and here a branch road runs to Guerneville in the redwoods district, distant sixteen miles from Fulton. Trains to and from Guerneville connect with the main line going north and south every day.

From Fulton, going north, the train passes through the village of Mark West to Windsor, distant four miles from Fulton, then by Grant's station to Healdsburg, distant six miles from Windsor.

Healdsburg is situated in the center of the widely-famed Russian River Valley, and is surrounded by a farming country of unsurpassed fertility.

Beyond Healdsburg, the road follows directly up the Russian River Valley to Geyserville, eight miles north of Healdsburg. Geyserville is a pretty village, in the midst of a fruit-growing country. It is also the station where passengers take stages for Skaggs' Warm Springs, one of the popular summer resorts in the State. From Geyserville to Cloverdale, the north terminus of the road, the distance is ten miles.

Cloverdale is situated on Russian River, just south of the boundary line between Mendocino and Sonoma. Here stages connect with the train for Ukiah City, Round Valley, Potter Valley, and Humboldt County; also for the Great Geyser Springs, about sixteen miles from Cloverdale; also the Highland Springs, Lakeport, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Bartlett Springs and the Blue Lakes. There is also a large freight traffic at Cloverdale, hence it is one of the busiest towns in the county.

The entire length of the road by way of Donahue, with water connection, is ninety miles. By way of San Rafael it is eighty-four miles, as follows:

	Miles,
From San Francisco to Tiburon.....	6
From Tiburon to San Rafael.....	9
From San Rafael to Petaluma.....	21
From Petaluma to Santa Rosa	15
From Santa Rosa to Fulton.	4
From Fulton to Windsor.....	5
From Windsor to Healdsburg.....	6
From Healdsburg to Geyserville.....	8
From Geyserville to Cloverdale....	10
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Following is a description of the new ferry-boat connecting the S. F. and N. P. R. R. with San Francisco. The Tiburon's dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 224 feet; beam, 34 feet; length of cabin, 155 feet. She is of the pattern known as the "double-ender," and is nearly a duplicate of the Bay City, with slightly increased speed. She is equipped with powerful machinery by the Union Iron Works, the cylinder of the engine being fifty inches in diameter, with eleven feet stroke. Two low pressure boilers of the most approved pattern afford the driving power; speed, twenty miles an hour. There is an upper-deck cabin, like that of the Oakland. The keel of the Tiburon was laid on the 29th of May, 1883, and the hull was launched eight months, lacking one day, afterward. The Tiburon is the only double-ender that has ever been employed on this bay, outside of the Oakland and Alameda ferries.

The time-table of this road will be seen in all the San Francisco and Sonoma County papers, and is not here given because it changes with the exigencies of the season, the winter schedule commencing in October.

Following is a list of the officers of the S. F. and N. P. R. R.: Peter Donahue, President; Arthur Hughes, General Manager; Thomas L. Bergen, Treasurer; James M. Donahue, Secretary; Thomas W. John-

son, Auditor; Peter McGlynn, General Passenger and Ticket Agent; Charles Thorn, General Freight Agent; H. C. Whiting, Superintendent, Petaluma.

The writer here begs to render his acknowledgments to the Auditor of the Company, Mr. T. W. Johnson, for favors extended in furnishing information; and to Mr. Arthur Hughes, the General Manager, and H. C. Whiting, the Superintendent, to whom much of the excellent management of the company is due.

The rapid growth of Santa Rosa after the completion of the railroad was a surprise to the people of the city as well as the country. The Santa Rosans, when they voted on the question of route, in 1868, evidently had the idea that it would be to the interest of Santa Rosa to run the road via Vallejo rather than by way of Petaluma. This is proven positively by the vote, which was 484 for the Vallejo route to 137 for the route via Petaluma. Strangely enough, Healdsburg, Russian River and Cloverdale voted the same way. There can now be no doubt about the fact that the direct and straight route via Petaluma was the best route for Santa Rosa by all odds; and the only surprise about it is, that the people of this place did not then see it in its true light. Petaluma's solid vote against the Vallejo route tipped the scale in favor of the Sonoma County Railroad Company's scheme, which was the direct route.

From a business point of view, the idea of going around by Vallejo to get to San Francisco, a distance of eighty miles, when there was a direct route of only fifty-one miles, seems now so absurd that one wonders that it ever could have been seriously considered.

The extension of the road will produce effects as marked as its completion did to the first terminus, which it has now completely outgrown. The new route

shortens the time materially between Santa Rosa and San Francisco. There is but one transfer from the cars to a ferry-boat. There were formerly two transfers and thirteen miles ferriage by San Rafael, and one transfer and twenty-five miles of steam-boat travel via Donahue.

Point Tiburon is situated on the rancho granted to the same John Read who first settled in Santa Rosa Township. When he was run out of Sonoma by the Indians, he went down and got a grant in Marin, and ran a small boat across from the peninsula to San Francisco. Little dreamed he that in less than a half a century a magnificent steamer, with a capacity for carrying three thousand passengers, would succeed to the shallop in which he tacked across the bay, with now and then Father Amoroso of San Rafael, or the lively and entertaining Padre Quiyas, or Don Timoteo Murphy for a passenger. All honor to John Read, founder of the first ferry across the bay, and to his worthy fellow-countryman and successor, the builder of the Tiburon, Col. Peter Donahue.

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CHAPTER VI.

Grape Culture—The First Wine Made—B. Hoen—The Adobe Vineyard—A Rare Wine—A Crucial Test—I. De Turk—Bennett Valley Wine—The Yulupa Vineyard—Sonoma County Fruits—Profit in Prunes Rapid Extension of Orchards.

Grape culture for a long time cut no figure in the resources of Santa Rosa Township. There were two acres of vineyard at the Old Adobe ranch house where some wine had been made in the rude California fashion.

In 1856 Messrs. Hahman & Hoen purchased the Old Adobe and surrounding land; this included the vineyard. In 1857 Mr. Hoen made wine of the grapes from this vineyard, the very first made in this section after the American occupation. Mr. Hoen, at this early day, was an enthusiast in wine growing. He made wine in 1858 and 1859, which he sold to Otto Schetter and his partner at the embarcadero in Sonoma for 50 cents a gallon. Messrs. Hoen and Hahman divided the farm between them in 1862. The vineyard falling to Mr. Hahman was inclosed by a high fence, and soon after died out; no vestige of it remains. Mr. Hoen set out ten acres on the place upon which he now resides, and continued wine making—purchasing all the grapes he could get. He bought grapes of Martin, Hudson, Spurr, and others as low down the valley as the James Shaw and J. H. Drummond places—the former then owned by Joseph Brockman, and the latter by Richard Johnson.

Mr. Hoen relates an interesting incident in connection with the wine made of grapes from the Brockman, now Shaw and Drummond, vineyards. In 1864 he

shipped four packages of this wine to Baltimore, and two to St. Louis to undergo the crucial test of comparison with Eastern wines, at an exhibition in the latter city. The committee on wines did not agree; a sub-committee was appointed, and finally the first premium was awarded the Santa Rosa wine made from the Brockman and Johnson vineyards. It was a white wine, 4 years old. Singularly enough, the high reputation attained by this, the first exhibit of Santa Rosa wine in the East, has been maintained to this day in the celebrated wines from the Glen Ellen District. The Viticultural Commissioner of this district, Mr. I. De Turk, recently purchased a large tract of land in this neighborhood on account of the high character of its wines.

Mr. Hoen shipped part of the wine to his brothers, A. Hoen & Co., of Baltimore. He revisited that city in 1868, and brought back to California some of this vintage, which he said was the best wine he ever tasted. He continued in the business, making about 30,000 gallons of wine a year, which he shipped East. He paid from \$30 to \$50 a ton for grapes, and sold wine for 50 cents a gallon. Mr. W. B. Atterbury set out a vineyard very early on his farm near the Taylor Springs, and Mr. Hoen purchased his grapes. Mr. Hoen is still in the business, having a very large and well-equipped cellar and manufactory at the town of Windsor.

The *Sonoma Democrat* of December 5, 1859, has the following item:

“MAKING WINE.—It is not generally known that our fellow-citizen, B. Hoen, has made this season over 2,000 gallons of wine from the vineyard on the Adobe ranch. About one-third of the fruit was destroyed by mildew, and was not gathered. Should the grapes escape this difficulty this year, more than double that

amount will be made." This is perhaps the very first published wine item of Santa Rosa Township.

Isaac De Turk was one of the first to appreciate the future importance of grape culture in Santa Rosa Township. He came to Sonoma County in the fall of 1858 from the State of Indiana. He belonged to a grape-growing family. His father was a viticulturist, and made wine of native grapes in Pennsylvania and Indiana. He tried many foreign varieties, but after a year or two they invariably died. In view of his California experience, Mr. Isaac De Turk now thinks that his father's foreign grapes were killed by phylloxera, then unrecognized, which the America vines resisted. Early in 1860, Mr. De Turk visited the cellar of Krohn & Williams, at Glen Ellen, and was astonished at the ease with which grapes could be grown, and was pleased with the character of the wine. He made a partial bargain to purchase the place, which fell through. Mr. De Turk farmed one year near Santa Rosa, and then purchased a place in Bennett Valley of John Lamb, now owned by R. B. Cannon. The first wine made by Mr. De Turk was in the fall of 1860, on the place of Mr. Nelson Carr. Mr. Carr's vineyard is the oldest in Bennett Valley. It originally consisted of about 1,000 Mission vines, set out in 1854 by Mr. Holman. These vines are still in full bearing. The Yulupa vineyard, now the property of Mr. De Turk, was first settled by J. N. Bennett. He purchased it conditionally in 1852 of General Vallejo, who claimed the valley under the Yulupa grant. The grant was rejected. Isaac Hastings, after one or two transfers, succeeded to the ownership of the place. Mr. De Turk exchanged farms with Mr. Hastings in the winter of 1861-2, and set out twenty acres in grapes. The first year his vines fruited he sold the crop to Mr. B. Hoen.

The second year he commenced wine-making on his own account. He built his cellar in 1868, purchasing the grapes of the neighboring vineyards. A great depression in the grape business set in about 1870, and continued until 1875, when it reached the lowest ebb. Grapes were sold in a dull market for eight dollars a ton. They were fed to hogs; and many persons were eradicating—literally rooting out their vines. While the business was standing at this extreme point of depression in 1875, Mr. De Turk purchased the remains of the wine cellar of Lachman & Jacobi, in Santa Rosa, which had been burned down. He commenced to rebuild it, and with admirable confidence offered to engage grapes for the next year at \$10 and \$12 a ton. A friend considered the scheme so wild that he asked him if he had lost his wits. The sequel proved the correctness of Mr. De Turk's judgment. A few years later the prices paid for grapes were \$25 a ton for Mission and \$30 for foreign varieties. Instead of pulling up vines, farmers found themselves industriously engaged in extending their plantations.

Nine years have elapsed. Instead of a few hundred acres of vines, there is to-day in the township four thousand acres of bearing and young vines. This means in the next few years a production of 2,100,000 gallons of wine in this township—as much as is now made in the whole county. The money value to the producers will be at least \$450,000 annually at present prices—a greater sum than the combined value of all other products of the township. The money value of the wine to the manufacturers will be, at present prices, about \$750,000. This result will be reached without at all encroaching on the other resources of the township. For this reason we contend that the

development of the resources of Santa Rosa and the surrounding country has just begun—that is, its true development.*

Sir Samuel Baker, one of the greatest of modern travelers, said of California: "As a fruit-growing country, I do not know its equal."

There is no portion of the world better adapted to fruit growing than this, and for variety, ease of culture and perfection of quality and appearance Sonoma County probably takes the lead. Here no irrigation is required, and all kinds of trees are healthy, grow uniformly, live long, and do not fail of producing abundant crops.

The market for dried and canned fruit is absolutely unlimited, the demand always having increased faster than the supply; and here, at the present time, fruit is the only farm product which commands exorbitant prices, not on account of its scarcity, but because of its very abundance and superior quality. Sonoma County may well court the investigation of persons seeking locations for fruit culture. Orchards in this vicinity, during the past season, have yielded from \$200 to \$500 per acre, and in some instances much more. For instance, a young orchard near Healdsburg during the past season gave a return of \$540 per acre, and *half an acre* of French prunes (Petite d'Agen), six years old, in very ordinary soil, near the

*This State produces more grapes and makes more wine than all the other States together. In 1883 California made about 9,000,000 gallons of wine. In 1884 it is estimated that she will make 20,000,000 gallons. She has 140,000 acres in vines. The wine produced this year will be worth \$6,000,000 and in four years it will be double. Such are a few statistics of the agricultural products of our young State. In 1879 only six States raised a fruit crop of greater value. In 1884 it will stand fourth from the head. In 1879 this State produced 378,972 bushels of beans. In this same year California harvested about double the quantity of barley of any other State. Her crop was about one-third of the total barley crop in the United States. The value of the farms and their improvements in California is \$292,051,283. Only ten States exceed this value. This year we will rank eighth in this line. In 1890 California produced more wheat than any other State in the Union. That year we raised 55,017,707 bushels valued at \$50,000,000 and exported over 30,000,000 bushels to various nations. In 1884 it is estimated the production will equal if not exceed that crop.—S. F. Evening Bulletin, June, 1884.

City of Santa Rosa, produced \$502.50 worth of fruit, besides a large quantity canned, eaten and sold to neighbors; and this at the very lowest price—eight cents per pound. The same fruit, carefully cured, is now selling here at retail for *thirty cents* per pound, and a good article cannot be obtained for less.

Our land owners are not slow to see the advantages of fruit raising as may be seen from the fact that near San Jose good prune land has been sold at \$800 per acre and *four crops have paid all the purchase money back!* We have an unequaled soil and climate; all we need is a very moderate amount of skill and patience.

Our friend Luther Burbank of the Santa Rosa nurseries has made of Horticulture a life study, and during the past eight years has resided in this city, and has made the pomological interests of the entire county a careful study; hence the results of his investigations are of great value. His confidence in the future of this county as a fruit region is shown by his nursery of 500,-000 trees, in which he employs from 12 to 15 men.

An attempt to mention the names of all the fruit trees which do well and bear abundantly here would include nearly every one known to pomologists, but a few favorites may be mentioned in each class as thriving universally well. Among apples, the Red Astrachan is highly prized for its earliness, productiveness and excellent cooking qualities. Early Harvest and Carolina June are also much grown. William's Favorite and Sweet Bough are grown to some extent for Summer use. Among Fall apples Gravenstein stands at the head of the list, its superior quality for all purposes being admitted by all. Alexander, Fall Pippin, Maiden's Blush, Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening are also extensively planted. Yellow Bellflower, Smith's Cider, Swaar, Hoover and Esopus Spitzenburg are

favorite Winter apples. Newtown Pippin, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, White Winter Pearmain and Wagener are among the best of the late keeping apples.

All varieties of pears seem to be at home here; the trees grow rapidly, are free from disease, and bear abundant crops of perfect fruit. A few varieties may be mentioned, some of which cannot be grown east of the mountains on account of their liability to blight and other diseases which are never seen here. Sheldon, Buerre, Bosc and Buerre Clairgeau deserve special mention—the first two for their superior quality, and the last mentioned for its large size and beautiful appearance as well as for its superior quality; these are Fall pears. Madeleine and Bloodgood are grown to some extent for early family use. Bartlett here, as well as everywhere else, is perhaps planted more than any other. We have a great many which are of better quality and finer appearance, but perhaps none which combine so many good qualities, yet it comes early in the season when the weather is warm and must be taken to the cannery (where they are about the only variety used) or to the market without delay. Duchesse d'Argouleme is another favorite, and to most tastes the Duchesse is much superior to the Bartlett. It attains its greatest perfection when grafted on the Quince root. Winter Nelis and Easter Buerre are also much grown, and as grown under a California run can hardly be surpassed by any of Pomona's productions. We might go on and mention the whole list, all of which thrive exceedingly well.

Of plums, the French prune (Prune d'Agen) is at present the favorite. Probably not less than 300,000 trees of this variety have been planted in this county during the present winter. There seems to be no pros-

pect of supplying the market with this fruit, the demand being so great that it can hardly be procured at any price, even in the very towns where it is raised. The producers in France now receive more for the same quality of prunes than do our California growers; and even at half the wholesale prices, there is nothing which we know of that can be grown on land with the same amount of labor which pays so well.

The Oregon Silver prune, Hungarian prune, Coe's Golden Drop plum, and the Washington, Jefferson, General Hand, Yellow Egg and White Egg plums are extensively planted. The two last named are exclusively used by the canneries.

Among peaches most planted may be mentioned Alexander, Brice's Early, Brigg's Early May, Early Waterloo and Early Strawberry. These ripen from the middle of June to the 10th of July. Early Crawford, coming later, is planted more than any other, being the one most used for canning. Yet the Orange Cling, Lemon Cling, and others, are used to some extent. Honest Abe, Foster, Susquehanna, Crawford's Late, Heath Cling, George's Late Cling, Smock Free and Salway are favorites.

Of cherries, Governor Wood, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Biggareau, May Duke and Late Duke are the most planted. A new seedling cherry, which originated near Sonoma, called "Centennial," promises to be best of all.

Apricots are rapidly coming into favor. The trees are healthy, hardy and long lived, yet the fruit hardly reaches the perfection of quality that it does in a hotter and dryer climate.

Grapes, nectarines, olives, figs, walnuts and chestnuts of all kinds, and all of the small fruits, attain a perfection of quality and size not to be seen outside of

California. It would require a volume even to mention the varieties of these which are here grown.

Mr. Warren Dutton, formerly a member of the State Board of Equalization—a shrewd man and a capitalist—became interested in fruit culture while traveling over the State officially. He had long resided at Tomales, in Marin County. He devoted his inquiries mainly to prune culture. He had written to the prune-growing districts of France, and had got all attainable information from that quarter. • Among other things, he learned that the relative value of prunes was enormously increased by size—the smallest number of dried prunes that it would take to make a pound having a greatly increased value over inferior sizes. This directed his inquiry especially to the size of the prunes grown in different sections of the State. He found the largest specimens in Sonoma County.

He negotiated for a place about a mile and a half from Santa Rosa—about two hundred acres—and at once set it out in the best varieties of French prunes. About six years ago a farmer near Santa Rosa bargained with a nurseryman for trees to set out a cherry orchard of five acres. There were not a sufficient number of trees to plant the five acres, being about half an acre short. The nurseryman said that he had a few French prunes, and advised the farmer to fill in with them. After much persuasion he consented, and set out the half acre in prunes. When they came into bearing the prunes sold for as much as the four and a half acres of cherries. It was the prunes from this orchard that decided Mr. Dutton to make his experiment near Santa Rosa.

These well established facts gave a great stimulus to fruit culture in Santa Rosa Township.

Until the last few years no fruit was grown in this

township except for home use. It is believed that there is now set to fruit at least four thousand acres, and the area is rapidly extending. It is safe to say that when the grapes we have referred to come into bearing, they will be met by a product of other fruits of as great, if not greater value than the grape crop.

CHAPTER VII.

The City of Santa Rosa—Its Location—Early History—Franklin Town—Wins the County Seat—Goes to Sleep—A Railroad Cyclone.

The City of Santa Rosa is situated as near as can be in the center of the County of Sonoma. It commenced its municipal existence in 1853; won the county seat in September, 1854; commenced its career as a capitol town in the Fall of the same year. A brief summary of these events in the order of their occurrence will now be given.

Oliver Bolio made the first purchase of land of Julio Carrillo—a six hundred acre tract commencing at the old Lucas house, and extending along the creek to and including Mr. George Hood's place in Santa Rosa. For this land Bolio paid one dollar and a half an acre. David Mallagh, who had married one of the Carrillo heirs, came to live at the old ranch-house—his wife's patrimony. He opened a small trading-post and way-side inn, which was called the Santa Rosa House. Mr. Mallagh was a big-boned, rustling frontiersman. In connection with his other affairs, he raised cattle on his wife's land.

Donald McDonald purchased an interest in the business with Mallagh, and Mallagh & McDonald was the first business firm of any kind in this vicinity. There was at this time but three or four houses in the valley—the old adobe, a house on the Hanneth place, and the old Lucas house built by Oliver Bolio. In 1852 Mr. John Bailiff put up a house for Julio Carrillo—the first in the town of Santa Rosa.

Berthold Hoen and Alonzo Meacham sailed from the City of Baltimore on the schooner *Sovereign*, early in 1849, for Chagres, bound for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On the Isthmus the two young men met the late F. G. Hahman, who had sailed from New York. The three, it so happened, took passage together at Panama on the British bark *John Ritson*, and sailed into the harbor of San Francisco on the 18th day of May, 1849.

Hoen & Meacham commenced business in the city at the corner of California and Montgomery streets, continuing together until the great fire of 1851 burned them out. After the fire Mr. Hoen went up to Oregon, and Mr. Meacham, who had made the acquaintance of McDonald in the way of business, came up to see him in Santa Rosa. Mr. Hahman meanwhile had gone to Coloma, and was a clerk in the store of John T. Little, at that wonderful site of the gold discovery which had wrought so great and so sudden a change in California. The result of Mr. Meacham's visit to the old adobe was the purchase by him of the business of Mallagh & McDonald. Meanwhile, F. G. Hahman had returned to San Francisco, and was engaged as bookkeeper with Jabez Howes & Co., a large shipping firm in that city. Mr. Hoen had not found in the webfoot country what he wanted, and in the Fall of 1852 he also returned to the Bay City. It chanced that on November 1st, 1852, the *Red Jacket* was about to make a trip, the first ever made by a steamer, up Petaluma Creek to an embryo town which Col. J. B. Huie was endeavoring to found on the flat a mile below the present City of Petaluma, which town proved in the end a dismal failure. Hoen, who wished to see his old friend and shipmate, Meacham, took passage on the *Red Jacket*, landed at New Town, procured a horse, and came on to Santa Rosa.

On November 10th, 1852, Mr. Hoen purchased an interest in Mr. Meacham's business, which was continued by Meacham & Hoen. He had barely housed himself when the rains set in. And such rains they were in the Winter of '51-2! Between Santa Rosa and Sebastopol a good sized steamer would have floated. There was not much business that Winter at the "Old Adobe," unless it was done in boats. Mr. Hahman, who probably saw one or the other of his old friends when they went to the city in the Spring, heard of this pleasant county north of the bay. At all events, he came up in the month of May, and immediately purchased the interest of Mr. Meacham in the business, which was continued under the firm name of Hoen & Hahman. The same month Mr. William Hartman became a partner, by purchase of an interest, and the firm was changed to Hoen & Co.

Mr. Meacham had purchased from Julio Carrillo eighty acres of land, just west of the Bolio tract, it being that portion of the present city lying east of the late Plaza. The firm of Hoen & Co. purchased this tract of Mr. Meacham August 9th, 1853—"say 70½ acres, opposite Julio Carrillo's, for the sum of \$1,600." About this time—the Summer of 1853—it began to be very evident that there was going to be a town somewhere in the neighborhood of the Santa Rosa House. W. P. Ball, a blacksmith, had a shop and small house on the Bolio place. A town was laid out on the land of Bolio, just where what is known as Cemetery lane intersects the Sonoma road.

This was the point of junction of the Sonoma, Bodega and Russian River roads. It was a good town site one would think, and beautifully located. Dr. J. F. Boyce and S. G. Clark built a store there; Ball built another, and an inn; H. Beaver started a blacksmith

shop; C. Morehouse a wagon shop, and W. B. Brush a saddle-tree factory. The town took the name of Franklin Town—a good name—a town of "free men." But it did not survive. Why, it is difficult now to say. W. H. McClure and S. T. Coulter, present Master of the State Grange of the State of California, bought out Boyce & Clark. The Baptist Church was built. Mr. Coulter and Mr. Beaver had dwellings in Franklin Town. All this was in the year 1853. When the residents of Franklin Town heard of their having a formidable rival close at hand they smiled at the idea.

Hoen & Co., it will be remembered, in August, had purchased a tract of land opposite Julio Carrillo's. The same month the original survey of the town of Santa Rosa was made by a man named Shakely. Carrillo agreed to give as much land for streets as the firm would give. The creek was taken as a base, and a northerly line was run to Fourth street, leaving the beautiful grove of oaks which stood in the late Plaza on the land of Hoen & Hahman, they donating one half of that square, and Julio Carrillo the other half. The original town plot included the land lying between Fourth and Fifth streets and between A and E streets.

Achilles Richardson had a small trading house on the creek, near the present iron bridge. When the town was laid out, Henry Valley purchased the first lots of the firm, and built the first house after the survey, and the third house in the town limits. The Masonic Hall was built in the Spring of 1854, and E. P. Colgan started a hotel in the lower story of the building.

In March, 1854, Mr. Hoen sold his interest at the "Old Adobe," and came down to the new town, and built a store on the southeast corner of D and Second streets. In the Spring of 1854 the town may be said to have been fairly launched. The county seat question

was brewing. Bennett was incubating his bill in the Legislature the same month that Mr. Hoen moved. In May he introduced and passed his bill to submit the question of removal of the county seat to the people.

A grand joint celebration and electioneering high-jinks feast was held on the 4th of July, 1854, to show up the new town and to get votes for the proposed new seat. Everybody was invited; whole bullocks were barbecued; the fair sex graced the feast, and the fat of the land was spread under the shade of a grove of grand oaks on Commodore Elliott's farm, beneath which, until now, only the acorn-eating Indian and the grizzly had feasted. This barbecue was not far from the junction of McDonald avenue with Fourth street. The festivities closed with a grand ball at Hahman & Hartman's new store, on the northwest corner of C and Second streets, that firm having removed from the Old Adobe to the new and ambitious young village.

After this Fourth of July celebration Franklin Town collapsed; one by one the houses gravitated to Santa Rosa, some on rollers, some on wheels, some otherwise, but all came. The next Spring the purple lockspur and the yellow cupped poppy contended for supremacy on the site of the hopeful cross-road village of the previous Spring.

Among the very first residents of Santa Rosa in addition to those mentioned, were Obe Rippeto, Jim Williamson, J. M. Case, John Ingram, Dr. Boyce, the late William Ross, Judge Temple, W. B. Atterbury, S. G. and J. P. Clark, Charles W. White and others whose names I cannot now recall. I shall not attempt to follow any further in detail the developments of the business of Santa Rosa; want of space forbids.

Mr. Hahman sold out his business to B. Goldfish. He was joined by Morris and Henry Wise, under the

firm name of Wise & Goldfish. Mr. William Wilson bought into the firm within the past few years, and it is now Goldfish, Wilson & Co., the oldest established business in Santa Rosa.

Judge Jackson Temple and the late Col. William Ross came to Santa Rosa with the county seat. The late Wm. Williamson, of the Samoan Islands, taught the first school in the old Masonic Hall. Donald McDonald was Postmaster at the "Old Adobe." He was succeeded by F. G. Hahman, who first served as Postmaster in the City of Santa Rosa. Barney Hoen was the agent of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Ball built a small house, H. Beaver a blacksmith shop, C. C. More house and wagon shop, W. S. Burch a saddle-tree factory. The old Masonic Lodge Hall was the first public building in the town.

Among the very first merchants in Santa Rosa was B. Marks, now of Ukiah, and his partner, M. Rosenberg, still residing here.

Mr. Hoen sold out his business to G. N. Miller, who was an original character, but very popular. He was succeeded in business by the late Dr. John Hendley. Miller was a candidate for County Treasurer. Following is a copy of his electioneering bills, which he posted all over the county:

OLD MILLER.—"Candidate for County Treasurer, unsolicited by his friends and on his own hook."

He was elected.

The election on the question of removal of the county seat turned, as has been fully narrated elsewhere, in favor of Santa Rosa, and the same Fall the town commenced its municipal life. Having secured the county seat, Santa Rosa went to sleep, like the old capital which had lost it. In the national census of 1870 the population of the town was but 900. During

the year 1870 the railroad was begun. It was completed to Santa Rosa in 1871. The whistle of the locomotive again aroused the activity of the Santa Rosans, after a Rip Van Winkle sleep of nearly twenty years. They suddenly realized that they were surrounded by undeveloped resources, and that they were located in one of the most favored sections of the State of California. Since that time the village has grown into a city of between five and six thousand inhabitants. The primitive structures of the past have been replaced by massive brick buildings. Where the former citizens groped for a ford there is now a handsome iron bridge over Santa Rosa Creek, and, beside this, there are two other bridges across the same stream, in the limits of the city. There are factories, fruit dryers, woolen and flour mills, gas and water works, street cars, imposing brick hotels, well-graded streets, and a race-course and agricultural park within easy reach of the town. This change was wrought in about ten years by cheap and rapid communication with San Francisco and the rest of the State. The city is just now realizing the advantage of a still closer and more rapid connection with the metropolis by the completion of the extension of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad through Marin County to Point Tiburon. Will the change be as great in the next as it has been in the past decade? It will unquestionably be greater, both in the growth of the agricultural interest outside and in the increase of business and population inside of the limits of the city.

For many years all the business of Santa Rosa, including the hotels, was done in the narrow compass of C street, between Third street and the Santa Rosa House. For fifteen years this space amply supplied the business demands of the town and surrounding

country. Here, in front of the Santa Rosa House, when the stage came in, pretty much all the town would gather to get the news, twenty-four hours old, from San Francisco, but fifty miles off, and to see who came in on the stage. After staring awhile at the strangers, they would drift drowsily back to their affairs and patiently await the next excitement. Here was also John Richards' barber shop, where the early Santa Rosans went to gossip and get shaved. The business gradually ran round the west side of the late Plaza to Fourth street, but it did not cross that street until the railroad came. The depot of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad was located at the foot of Fourth street, half a mile from the Court-house. From that day the transfer of business from Main and C streets to Fourth street has been going on until Fourth street is now quite solidly occupied, from the depot to McDonald avenue, a distance of a mile, in its western and central part, by business houses, and in its eastern extension by residences.

CHAPTER VIII.

Santa Rosa Continued—Improvements Between 1860-70—Municipal Succession from 1857 to date—An Episode of the Plaza—Railroad Subsidy—Vote by Township California Pacific Steps in—Road Finished—First Excursion—Effect of Railroad. Rapid Growth from 1870 to 1880.

In the decade between 1860 and 1870 Santa Rosa doubled its population. Among the events of this interval was the organization of the Santa Rosa Engine Company, on the 9th of June, 1862, which from that day to this has battled for the lives and property of the people of Santa Rosa, always ready when the bell tapped. The Methodist Church and Dr. Boyce's residence belong to this period. In February, 1864, telegraphic communication was established with the outside world. In the Spring of 1866 Santa Rosa shook off the lethargy in which it had been slumbering. The first symptoms of returning activity was a public meeting to discuss the matter of incorporating the city. At this meeting the late Judge William Ross* presided, and Henry Wise was Secretary. It was decided that the time had come when municipal discipline should be applied to the fast growing village. Judge Ross, J. M. Williams M. Whallon and T. L. Thompson were appointed a committee to define the boundaries of the proposed corporation and plot the same, and present a petition for incorporation to the Board of Supervisors, the then authority for incorporating towns of no greater expec-

* Judge William Ross died in Santa Rosa on the 10th of April, 1875. He was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated from his native State to Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar. He came to California in 1849 and to Sonoma County in 1852. He first settled in Sonoma, and came with the county seat to Santa Rosa in 1854. He was sent from this county to the Legislature in 1860, and served several terms as District Attorney with marked ability. It was well said of Judge Ross: "He was true to his friends, generous to his enemies."

tations than Santa Rosa. The following year, in March, 1867, the Board of Supervisors granted the prayer of the petitioners and ordered an election on the 11th of the same month for selecting provisional officers. The following persons were returned: C. W. Langdon, J. F. Boyce, T. B. Hood, B. Marks, A. P. Petit, Trustees; E. T. Farmer, Treasurer; H. G. Parks, Marshal; J. H. Richardson, Assessor.

The same officers were elected at the regular election, with one exception. F. G. Hahman was substituted on the Board of Trustees for T. B. Hood. B. Marks was the first Clerk of the Board. In 1868 J. T. Fortson, T. N. Willis, W. E. Cocke, G. P. Noonan and A. C. Raney were elected Trustees; C. G. Ames, Treasurer; J. H. Farmer, Marshal; D. S. Sacry, Assessor, and A. W. Middleton, Attorney.

In 1869 the following corporate officers were elected: Board of Trustees—Z. Middleton, George P. Noonan, William See, J. P. Clark, Edward Neblett; Marshal, J. Claypool; Assessor, J. H. Richardson; Treasurer, E. T. Farmer; Clerk, G. P. Noonan.

In 1870 Messrs. J. F. Boyce, E. T. Farmer, Melville Johnson, F. G. Hahman and G. P. Noonan were Trustees; G. T. Pauli, Treasurer, and Theodore Parks, Marshal.

This year the Pacific Methodist College came to Santa Rosa. The late Judge A. Thomas,* W. S. M. Wright, J. S. Taylor and Henry Mizer took active part in raising the required donation. The building for the College was completed the next year.

In 1871 the Recorder's Office was built. The corner-stone was laid March 4th, 1871. This year R. K.

* Judge A. Thomas was for many years a leading lawyer in Santa Rosa. He was a partner of the late Judge Ross, and at one time of Judge Temple. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 6th day of May, 1832, he was at the head of the bar of Sonoma County.

Hayes, J. M. Roney, Melville Johnson, R. M. Martin and F. G. Hahman were elected Trustees, the other officers being the same as the preceding year.

In 1872 J. M. Williams, A. Runyon, J. Beam, G. A. Tupper and J. W. Robinson were elected Trustees. J. M. Williams was elected President of the Board and George A. Thornton Clerk; W. H. Mead, Marshal. On the 7th of May of this year, Capt. W. A. Eliason was appointed Surveyor of the city, and proceeded to establish the grade of the streets.

In 1873 J. P. Clark, Press Davis, T. J. Proctor, J. Beam and A. Runyon were elected Trustees. J. Beam was elected President, G. A. Thornton Clerk, J. H. McGee Recorder, J. M. White Marshal, Wesley Mock Street Commissioner and Peter McDouall Assessor.

In 1874 J. Beam, E. L. Davis, Press Davis, James Morrow, Jr., and A. Neece were elected Trustees. J. Beam was made President of the Board, J. M. White City Marshal, Judge John G. Pressley Attorney, H. G. Parks Assessor, Wesley Mock Street Commissioner, and G. T. Pauli Treasurer.

In 1875 A. Korbel, A. H. Smith, F. B. Morgan, W. B. Stanley and C. C. Farmer were elected Trustees. C. C. Farmer was made President of the Board. The other officers were the same as in the preceding year. On retiring, at the close of the term, C. C. Farmer was tendered the thanks of the Board for his able services as Chairman.

In 1876 a new charter went into operation. Under it E. Neblett was elected the first Mayor of the city, with the following Councilmen: A. H. Smith, W. B. Stanley, A. Korbel, F. R. Morgan, G. A. Tupper, William Gable; John B. Davis Clerk; J. T. Campbell City Attorney; John Brown Recorder; C. G. Ames Treasurer; A. Shepherd Street Commissioner, and J. M. White Marshal.

In 1878 the Hon. G. A. Johnson was elected Mayor; C. B. Cox Recorder; J. H. McGee Attorney; Oscar Morrison Clerk; William C. Beckner Marshal; G. A. Tupper Assessor; F. G. Hahman Treasurer; C. F. Juilliard, E. H. Smythe and T. J. Proctor Councilmen. Mayor Johnson resigned in September, and T. J. Proctor was elected Mayor in his stead.

In 1880 James P. Clark was elected Mayor. He succeeded himself by re-election in 1882, having served the city, of which he was one of the founders, four years as its chief executive officer.

Mr. Clark was succeeded by Hon. Thomas Rutledge, the present incumbent of the civic chair of the city of Santa Rosa. The names of the Councilmen and other city officials for the year 1884 appear elsewhere.

Having brought the municipal succession from its commencement down to date, it will not be out of place to give a brief review of the material progress during the same period.

The improvement of the late Plaza commenced in the year 1865. It was fenced in by public subscription, and some ornamental trees were planted. As elsewhere stated, Julio Carrillo donated one-half the Plaza to the county. Time went on, and acre after acre of his broad leagues of land slipped unconsciously away from the generous owner. With his lands, his cattle on a hundred hills, his *manadas* and his *cavidades*, his credit also fled. One day he sent to a prominent merchant of the city, and was refused credit for a sack of flour. Stung to the quick, in the heat of his indignation he re-deeded half of the Plaza to Henry Mutz, Wesley Wood and A. Berry for \$300 in cash. These parties endeavored to take possession of the property, but were prevented. The matter finally got into the courts, and was decided in favor of the county, to which Carrillo had originally given the land. He claimed,

when he re-deeded it to Mutz, Wood and Berry, that the conditions of the gift to the county had not been fulfilled. The case was tried in Marin, and the title of the county to the land was fully sustained.

In May, 1866, a new roof was put on the Court-house at the expense of \$2,000. It was plastered soon after on the outside at a cost of \$600. On the 17th of May the Hospital grounds were purchased of John Lucas for \$400. H. McGee was paid \$50 for his interest in the lot. The contract for building the Hospital was let to A. P. Petit on the 15th of July, 1866, for the sum of \$8,500. It was completed and first occupied in January, 1867. The Hospital has been successively under the management of Dr. J. F. Boyce, Dr. R. Press Smith and Dr. Gordon. Dr. Gordon died while in charge of the Hospital. Drs. Smith and Boyce attended to the duties of the office and generously donated all of the salary to the widow of their deceased fellow practitioner. Dr. B. S. Young is now in charge of the Hospital. In July, 1867, the jail was remodeled at the cost of \$8,999.

In the year 1868 a railroad cyclone struck the town and county, which for the next few years made times lively. The history of the railroad maneuvering, in which the county was a checker board and the people were the puppets, pitted against each other to win a prize for somebody else, will now be truthfully related.

There had been much general talk of a railroad prior to 1868, but no definite action was taken. On the 18th day of March, 1868, an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the County of Sonoma to donate bonds for a railroad. On the 6th of April, under this Act, the Board of Supervisors called an election to be held May 9th, 1868, for the purpose of voting upon the

question of whether the county would donate \$5,000 a mile to a railroad, also upon the proposition of two companies as to the choice of route. One company called the Sonoma County and Vallejo Railroad Company, proposing to build a railroad from Vallejo to Cloverdale by way of Sonoma, Santa Rosa and Healdsburg, with a branch from Santa Rosa to Bloomfield. The other company, called the Sonoma County Railroad Company, proposing to build a railroad from Cloverdale by way of Healdsburg, Santa Rosa and Petaluma to the Marin County line, and also said branch to Bloomfield. The questions to be voted on were, "Which route is preferred?" "Will county donate?" There is a great deal said down to this day about that election. It fastened a debt of \$263,000 on the county, and it is interesting to know how the vote stood on the question *then*; of course nobody favors subsidy now, and you can't find one man in a week who will admit that he voted for it, but it had a great majority, as we propose to show, by reprinting the vote by townships which was as follows:

FIRST VOTE ON RAILROAD SUBSIDY AT AN ELECTION HELD MAY 9, 1868.

	Petaluma Route.	Vallejo Route.	For Donation.	Against Donation.
Timber Cove.....	35	16	6	44
Cloverdale	32	48	79	1
Salt Point.....	34	6	4	36
Russian River.....	62	135	189	8
Geyserville.....	13	61	54	15
St. Helena.....	..	19	..	19
Miriam.....	14	23	30	7
Bloomfield.....	157	40	182	14
Healdsburg.....	93	323	408	8
Vallejo.....	180	3	135	35
Sonoma.....	4	347	333	12
Bodega.....	186	53	178	36
Petaluma	273	..	244	23
Santa Rosa.....	137	484	510	102
Petaluma Township.....	669	1	665	1
Sebastopol.....	203	30	149	68
Totals.....	2092	1589	3166	429

Majority for route via Petaluma, 505; majority for subsidy, 2,017.

The majority of the Sonoma County Railroad Company, which was against the Vallejo route, was 505. That left the field to the former. After the election, a great effort was made to get the road under way and secure the subsidy. But little headway was made. The company became embarrassed, and their affairs, in place of improving, grew worse. This was in 1869.

There had been so much delay in the matter that it brought another contestant into this promising field; that was the California Pacific of Vallejo. They went before the Board of Supervisors, and asked that an election be called to determine whether the county would donate that company \$5,000 a mile for a railroad from the Napa County line to Petaluma, and thence to Santa Rosa, Healdsburg and Cloverdale, with a branch to Bloomfield.

The Board ordered an election to be held on the 14th day of June upon this proposition. Of course one would suppose this second attempt to fasten a subsidy on the people failed ignominiously. On the contrary, it was carried by a handsome majority, as the annexed table from the records will show:

SECOND VOTE ON SUBSIDY.

Election held June 14, 1869.	For Subsidy.	Against Subsidy.
Santa Rosa.....	247	184
Petaluma City.....	313	25
Race Track.....	33	40
Sonoma.....	163	24
Healdsburg.....	319	21
Sebastopol.....	16	116
Bloomfield.....	61	00
Russian River.....	38	80
Vallejo.....	21	44
Miriam.....	7	9
Timber Cove.....	00	25
Washington.....	44	11
Cloverdale.....	45	41
Bodega.....	22	43
Salt Point.....	36	24
	1365	687

Majority for subsidy, 678.

The passage of this second subsidy of the California Pacific put the original company on their mettle, as it was provided that the county would pay but one subsidy, and that the first to build would get it.

A good many persons in the county were interested in the original company—among them Hon. A. P. Overton, who went to San Francisco to see about purchasing some railroad iron, which was for sale by Col. Peter Donahue. Col. Donahue asked all about the road and country. He came back with Mr. Overton, went as far north as Windsor, was satisfied with the prospect, commenced negotiations, and on the 2d day of August bought all the right of the existing company from J. F. McCauley & Co. for the sum of \$40,000, calling the new company “The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company.”

Col. Donahue had energy, business sagacity, and coin. The work was rapidly pushed. By the 10th of October ten miles of the road, between Petaluma and Santa Rosa, had been completed, and on the 15th day of October the first installment of bonds was issued—i. e., \$50,000.

On the 8th of November five miles more of the road, between Donahue and Petaluma, was completed, and \$25,000 in bonds was issued. On the 5th of December bonds for eight miles more, amounting to \$40,000, were issued. By the last of December the road was finished to Santa Rosa, and the year closed with a grand excursion on the 31st day of December, 1870, from San Francisco to Santa Rosa by rail.

The California Pacific now appeared on the scene, and began throwing up a parallel road to that which the S. F. and N. P. R. R. was building north of Santa Rosa, almost side by side with it, to the astonishment of the country people, who were getting more railroad than they bargained for. The California Pacific made

some kind of a compromise, which finally resulted in the sale of the Donahue interest to the California Pacific. Col. Donahue, however, completed the road to Cloverdale, the subsidy was paid, and soon after the transfer of the road was made.*

When the California Pacific was drawn into the great hopper of the Central Pacific, it carried the Sonoma road with it, which was run for awhile by that corporation; but, as Mr. Crocker said, it did not belong to their system, and as there was considerable payment due, they offered the road to its former owner, Col. Donahue, and he bought it back—no doubt on good terms. It is to-day the best paying road of its length in the United States. The citizens and the city donated to the railroad company seven acres of land at the foot of Fourth street, where the depot now stands.

The coming of the railroad produced unexpected results upon the future of Santa Rosa. Its progress was remarkable. New buildings were erected, new additions to the town were laid off, new streets were opened. There is not sufficient space to enumerate all the improvements in the period of prosperity upon which Santa Rosa had now entered. Prominent among them may be mentioned the Hall of Records, Pacific Methodist College, the Gas and Water Companies, the Christian College, the Episcopal Church, the Santa Rosa Bank, the Savings Bank of Santa Rosa, the Baptist Church, Ridgeway Block, the Grand Hotel, Mrs. Spencer's Block, the *Democrat* Building, the block on the corner of Fourth and B streets, ten stores on Third street belonging to Jerry Ridgeway, and the solid block on the north side of Fourth street, between Exchange avenue and B street; the street rail-

* It is but fair to Col. Donahue to state that he says that he received no part of these bonds, the whole of the subsidy going to the California Pacific.

road built by Mark L. McDonald; the addition of that elegant portion of the city known as McDonald avenue; the handsome wrought-iron tubular arch bridge over Santa Rosa Creek, the only one of the kind and one of the best bridges in the State; the Occidental Hotel building, one of the finest structures in the city; the Woolen Manufactory; Miss Chase's Young Ladies' Seminary; the Winery of Mr. I. De Turk; the Fruit Cannery; the Flour Mill; Taylor's Building, on Fourth street, east of Mendocino; the Masonic Hall and Odd Fellows' Hall, both handsome structures. There was a large number of private residences erected in all quarters of the city. There have been ten additions to the city, and it now covers a space about three miles square.

In the latter part of the decade between 1870 and 1880 there was much depression throughout the State of California, owing principally to the fact that great numbers of Chinamen were pouring into the State from the populous hive of humanity on the other side of the Pacific Ocean. The coming of this class effectually checked the immigration of laborers and others of our race, who would not come where they were obliged to compete with cheap Asiatic labor. The result was a general stagnation, which extended over the whole State. The effect of the Act of Congress restricting the importation of this degraded class was magical. The State revived, and that immigration so much needed to develop the country, white men and their wives and children, took the places which would otherwise have been filled with Chinamen. Santa Rosa felt this depression, but has rallied from its effects, and seems to have commenced an era of prosperity for the future which will surpass that of which we have written.

The rich bottom land of Santa Rosa Township will increase its yield more than one hundred fold when the orchards now set out come into bearing. From one hundred to five hundred dollars has been received from an acre of fruit in this county.

In 1859 but few vineyards were reported in Santa Rosa. Mr. Hoen, as we have seen, collected all the grapes within reach, and made about two thousand gallons of wine annually. In 1870 there were perhaps two hundred acres bearing. In 1880 there were about four hundred acres. There are now in bearing and young vines at least four thousand acres in the township. A profit of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars to the producer is a moderate estimate; and to this may be added the profit of manufacturing the grapes into wine.

Another factor in the growth of the city has been the excellent educational facilities it affords in the Pacific Methodist College, Young Ladies' Seminary, Ursuline Academy, and other private schools, and last, but far from least, our most excellent public schools.

For these, and other reasons which will suggest themselves, it must be admitted that Santa Rosa has advantages second to no interior town in this State.

There is no State more generous to schools than California. Sonoma County pays every year a princely income for the support of her public schools, without which the great mass of the people would drop back into the gloom of ignorance which once dwarfed their intellects and restricted their liberties. Santa Rosa takes pride in her superior educational advantages, especially in the excellence of her public schools. The Principal, Mr. M. Dozier, is a man of high moral standing, cultured intellect and a thorough disciplinarian. To him and his well-selected assistants the good reputation of our city schools is due.

The Fourth-street School-house is a handsome structure, erected at a cost of \$8,000, capable of seating five hundred pupils, and furnished with the best modern furniture. The building is conveniently and comfortably arranged; the ventilation is excellent, and the means of rapid egress ample in an emergency. The school apparatus is not so complete as could be desired, but as much has been done in this direction as the funds of the school department will admit. There is another school house on Davis street to accommodate the pupils in West Santa Rosa, and another on College avenue for those in North Santa Rosa. The public school statistics are given elsewhere.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Santa Rosa fire department is one of the most notable and the most deserving institution in this city. It never balks or sulks, but answers every call upon it, whether to save life or property, regardless of any risks to its members.

The Santa Rosa Engine Company was organized in 1860. T. L. Thompson was the first foreman, C. Kessing First Assistant, M. Wise Second Assistant, J. Doychet Secretary, and Joe Richardson Treasurer. The present officers of Engine Company No. 1 are: E. P. Colgon, President; Henry Baker, Foreman; L. Keser, Jr., First Assistant; J. F. Fick, Second Assistant; M. J. Steining, Secretary, and J. H. Richardson, Treasurer.

The Santa Rosa Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1874. A Korbel was first Foreman and J. Royal was First Assistant. The present officers are R. McConochie, Foreman; H. Kronke, Assistant; M. L. Campbell, Secretary, and P. Joost, Treasurer..

The fire company is an avowed friend of the people, without creed, nationality or obligation. The rich and the poor, the lofty and the lowly, are all treated alike, and are all under obligations to the noble firemen of Santa Rosa.

CITY HALL.

In 1883 a very neat building for a City Hall was erected. The lower part is used for the engine of Santa Rosa Engine Company No. 1, and the upstairs for a Council Chamber and Library rooms. The building is located on the east side of the Plaza, and is quite an ornament to that heretofore neglected part of the town. It was built by T. J. Ludwig, at a cost of \$4,500. It was a graceful and proper thing to do, to house in comfortable and roomy quarters the engine, and to give the brave fellows who guard the property of the people a respectable room. It was justly due them, and no one should for a moment complain of the outlay. If there is anything to complain of, it is that the building is not so good as the company deserve.

Several attempts have been made to establish a Public Library in Santa Rosa, but failed. A number of books were accumulated, however, and still belong to the public. Early in 1884 Mr. Mark L. McDonald, then a Councilman, commenced agitating the organization of a Free Public Library under the auspices of the city. The new City Hall was then building, and the Councilmen agreed to give two rooms for the use of the Library, and to call an election for Library Trustees. At the election held in April, 1884, the following Trustees of the Free Public Library were elected: M. Dozier, Mark L. McDonald, G. A. Johnson, A. W. Riley and R. A. Thompson. The books on hand will be turned over to these Trustees, and it is now to be hoped

that a library worthy of the city will be established, to extend in ever-widening circles its good influence. The day will come when the people will look back with pride to the organization of the Library, and consider it a distinction to have been one of the Council which breathed into it the breath of life. The first meeting of the Library Trustees was held on the 27th day of May, 1884. Mark McDonald was chosen Chairman, and M. Dozier Secretary.

PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE.

The first regular session of the college was opened in July, 1861, with Professor C. S. Smyth, department of mathematics; Professor S. B. Morse, department of languages, and Miss E. A. Caldwell in charge of the primary department. The first day showed an attendance of only thirteen students; within four months the number had increased to forty-six. Three weeks before the close of the session Rev. W. T. Lucky, who had been elected President, arrived and took charge of the institution.

The first annual catalogue, published in May, 1862, contained the names of over eighty students. There was a period of uninterrupted prosperity from 1862 to April, 1865, when the main college building was destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary. Provision was made for the accommodation of classes, and the exercises of the institution went on without the loss of a single recitation.

After a year and a half of zealous effort on the part of the agent, Rev. W. M. Winters, another building was erected, at a cost of \$16,000. In December, 1866, Dr. Lucky tendered his resignation, to take effect in May, 1867. At the annual meeting of the Board of

Trustees, in May, Dr. J. R. Thomas, of Emory College, Georgia, was elected President. The institution continued its session in Vacaville until May, 1870, when, by vote of the Trustees, it was removed to Santa Rosa.

The citizens of Santa Rosa donated ten acres of land, and erected thereon a college building, at a cost of \$25,000. The present value of the building and grounds is estimated at \$30,000. The college grounds are situated in the northeastern part of the city. The building is commodious, affording accomodations for three hundred students. There are two literary societies connected with the college. The libraries of the two societies contain about eight hundred volumes.

The first regular session in Santa Rosa was opened in August, 1871, with A. L. Fitzgerald, A. M., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; C. S. Smyth, Professor of Mathematics; Charles King, Professor of Languages. In July, 1876, President A. L. Fitzgerald tendered his resignation, to take effect in October, when Rev. W. A. Finley was elected to take charge of the institution.

The prospects of the college are now encouraging. At no time in its history have its friends been more determined to sustain it with their means and influence. The graduates number a hundred and one (101). The larger portion of the interest-bearing debt has been paid. Three gold medals are given annually, one for best declamation, one for the best select reading, and one for excellence in scholarship and deportment. The medal for scholarship and deportment has been endowed by T. J. Brooke, and is known as the Brooke medal; that for select reading by T. H. B. Anderson, and is known as the Anderson medal; the one for best declamation by Senator G. A. Johnson, and is known as the Johnson medal. The situation of the

college is all that could be desired. At no place in California are students under better influence than in Santa Rosa. The Faculty, as at present constituted, is as follows: Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, President pro tem.; S. M. Godby, A. M., Professor of Natural Science; H. M. McKnight, Principal of Preparatory Department; F. Kenyon, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; S. M. Godby, acting Professor of Languages; T. C. and C. A. Decoe, Teachers of Vocal and Instrumental Music; F. Kenyon, Principal of Normal Department. Following are the Trustees of the college: T. H. B. Anderson, W. F. Compton, J. C. Pendergrast, J. C. Simmons, L. C. Renfro, Jesse D. Carr, Col. J. A. Hardin, W. B. Brown, Hon. D. N. Hershey, John Wiles, C. S. Smyth.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

The Young Ladies' Seminary, on College avenue, under the management of the Misses Chase, has been a very successful educational venture.

The Misses Chase are thoroughly trained teachers, and from the commencement their seminary became popular at home, and soon drew a large number of young ladies from abroad. Music, painting, Latin, French, and all the higher English branches are here taught. The exercises at the close of the term of this Seminary are among the notable events in the Santa Rosa year.

URSULINE ACADEMY.

The Ursuline Academy is beautifully located on B street, in Santa Rosa. The buildings were originally quite costly, and have been improved, and the grounds have been beautified since the property came into the

hands of the Ursuline Sisters, who now have it in charge.

The following account of this Order from a reliable source, must prove of interest:

The Ursuline Sisters, who came to this city in November, 1880, at the invitation of Archbishop Alemany, are a branch of the old established house of their Order in St. Martins, Brown County, Ohio. Their mission is to form young ladies to virtue, and ornament their minds with useful information.

Angela Merici, foundress of the Ursuline Sisters, was born March 21, 1474, in the beautiful town of Desenzarro, on the shore of Lake Garda, in Northern Italy. Her life was one of far-famed goodness and of widespread charity to her neighbors, and with keen insight into the spirit of the times, she saw the need of gathering under the protection of virtue the young girls of the country, which was then a prey to civil and religious disturbance. On November 25, 1535, the Order was formally organized under the title of Sisters of St. Ursula. This name was chosen by Angela Merici, who modestly declined taking such honor herself. Convents of the Order are in all parts of Europe and America. The chief houses in France are in Paris, Bordeaux, Boulogne; others are in the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Ireland, Bohemia, Canada and the United States.

The Santa Rosa community is a branch of the community which came in 1849 from Boulogne-sur-Mer and Beaulieu, France. As an educational Order they are well known.

At this academy is taught Latin, French, Spanish, and vocal and instrumental music. There are a number of boarders, besides a day school, which is largely attended. The successful inauguration of this academy is

a valuable adjunct to the educational features of Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Fred. Kenyon is principal of this school. The course of instruction comprises those branches upon which applicants for certificates are examined. Special attention is paid to principles, and the design of the instruction is to fit for teaching more than to cram for examination. The school is for the benefit of those who can not afford the time and money necessary to take a complete course at the State Normal School. The year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, ending at the time of the semi-annual examinations in June and December.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Beside the college, seminary, academy and public schools especially mentioned, there is the German School of Rev. J. W. Rudeman, the Kindergarten School of Miss H. Herrick, and Mrs. Melville Johnson's School for Children.

The Santa Rosa Ladies' College, W. A. Finley, D. D., President, is located on McDonald avenue, and was inaugurated in 1884. It is on the line of the street cars. The building is large, and its surroundings are beautiful. It is supplied with water and gas, and is heated by a furnace. In short, the building is supplied with all modern improvements, and the course of study compares with other first class institutions of the same character.

CHURCHES.

There are eight churches in Santa Rosa. The old-

est organized congregation is the Baptist, which now has a church on B street, of which the Rev. S. A. Taft, D. D., is pastor. The next oldest church is the Christian, situated on Fifth street. Elder W. B. Foster has charge of this church. The Methodist Episcopal Church South is located on Fifth street, Rev. T. A. Atkinson pastor. The Presbyterian church is also on Fifth street, Rev. M. Dodge pastor. The Protestant Episcopal church is situated on Mendocino street, Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, S. T. D., rector. The Methodist Episcopal church on Third street, Rev. T. H. Woodward pastor. The Catholic church is on B street, Father John M. Conway in charge. The German Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. J. W. Rudeman pastor. There is also a church of the Seventh Day Adventists on Second street. They have no regular minister in charge. All these churches have flourishing Sunday schools.

MASONIC LODGE.

The oldest organization of any kind in Santa Rosa is Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M. It first organized under a dispensation. It was formally chartered May 2, 1854. In the Spring of this year a Masonic Hall, the third house in the town, was erected. It was built by the late John Ingram. It was stipulated in the contract that the building should be weather-boarded with Eastern pine, which was done, and it was the first and last building of that material ever erected in Santa Rosa. In those days redwood had no honor in its own country. Masonry has always flourished in Santa Rosa, and soon outgrew and abandoned the old building, around which so many pioneer memories cluster. It is now used as a wagon-shop by Baker & Ross.

In this old Masonic Hall the first court was held, and here a dance in honor of the removal of the county seat was given. But its yellow-pine walls echo back not the Masonic ritual and song, nor the eloquence of the rustic lawyer, nor the music to the sound of which the pioneer led his partner in the dance, but only the sharp, quick stroke of the blacksmith's hammer.

The Masons now occupy one of the best brick buildings in the town, in a much more populous and central locality. Achilles Richardson was the first Worshipful Master of the Lodge; William Noel was its first Secretary. Lindsey Carson, Wesley Mathews, David Thompson and James A. Campbell were among its charter members.

Santa Rosa Chapter No. 47 organized February, 1873. A. L. Fitzgerald was the first, and C. C. Farmer is the present High Priest. Santa Rosa Commandery of Knight Templars was organized March 11, 1878. Byrom L. Spencer is the present Eminent Commander.

ODD FELLOWS.

Santa Rosa Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., was established February 28, 1856. Odd Fellowship has since flourished in Santa Rosa. This Lodge was one of the first of our organizations to fully appreciate the future importance of the city as a center of business and population. In 1872 it secured the splendid property on the corner of Third street and Exchange avenue, and immediately commenced the erection of a fine brick building thereon, with stores below and a hall above. This was the very first of a better class of large buildings in the city, and it seemed to start a "boom" in that line, which has continued down to this time. San-

ta Rosa Encampment No. 53 was organized December 14th, 1870.

SANTA ROSA BANK.

To E. T. Farmer is due the credit of establishing the first bank in the city of Santa Rosa. When others had not confidence enough to invest, he guaranteed them an interest on their capital, and launched the enterprise, certain of the future of Santa Rosa as a business center, though at that time the population numbered not more than a thousand. The bank was incorporated on the 11th of August, 1870, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. E. T. Farmer was elected the first President, and C. G. Ames the first Cashier. The office of the bank was in the store of E. T. Farmer on Third street. The building now occupied on Exchange street was put up in 1872. In 1873 the capital stock was increased to three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Farmer, the President of the bank, has done a great deal toward developing the resources of Santa Rosa and the surrounding country. The Directors are E. T. Farmer, Thomas Hopper, David Burris, J. S. Taylor, James H. Laughlin, John A. Paxton, W. E. McConnell; Cashier, Luther W. Burris. The bank has a reserve fund of \$55,000, and \$21,000 undivided profits. Rutledge & McConnell are attorneys for the bank. Its correspondents are the London & San Francisco Bank, San Francisco, and Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York.

SANTA ROSA SAVINGS BANK.

The Santa Rosa Savings Bank was organized in 1873, with a capital stock of \$100,000. A. P. Overton was elected the first President of the bank, and has

held that position down to the present day. The late F. G. Hahman was the first Cashier. He was succeeded by the present Cashier, Mr. G. P. Noonan, a gentleman of high standing and thorough business capacity. The Assistant Cashier is Mr. John P. Overton. Since its organization the bank has increased its capital stock to \$150,000. The bank was a success from its start, under the intelligent financial management of Mr. Overton. The present Directors are A. P. Overton, Julius Ort, Daniel Brown, W. S. M. Wright, John McLaughlin, John Walker, M. Doyle; Attorney, A. B. Ware. The correspondents are: San Francisco—Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited). New York—J. and W. Seligman & Co. London—Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited).

WATER WORKS.

The Santa Rosa Water Works were incorporated in January, 1873, with \$100,000 capital. On the 1st of May active operations were commenced. The water is taken from Santa Rosa Creek, about five miles from Santa Rosa. It is led in 7-inch pipe one and a quarter miles to a reservoir. In the Fall of the year of organization the water was brought to the city and distributed through the town. In 1875 a majority of the stock of the company was purchased by Mark L. McDonald, of San Francisco. In the latter part of 1876 it was determined to erect a new reservoir about half a mile below the old one. The work was completed in the Spring of 1877, and it is one of the best constructed and arranged reservoirs in the State. It is about eighteen hundred feet long and six hundred feet wide, and has a depth of twenty-four feet, affording an abundant supply of pure mountain water for the people of the city, and also a

safeguard against conflagration. To the capital and enterprise of Mark McDonald Santa Rosa owes its abundant supply of water. The reservoir is about three miles from the city, and affords the most delightful drive. The land surrounding the reservoir is owned by Mr. McDonald, and here might be located one of the most beautiful parks in the State. The reservoir is known as Lake Ralphine. The city office is in the Masonic Building. Col. Mark McDonald is President of the company, and Mr. J. B. Rue is Superintendent.

SANTA ROSA GRANGE.

The Santa Rosa Grange is in a very flourishing condition. One of its charter members, S. T. Coulter, is Worshipful Master of the State Grange of California. Mr. Coulter is closely identified with the history of Santa Rosa, as has been seen by the reader. He built one of the first houses in the town, but was a farmer in the neighborhood before the town was laid out. It is a source of pride to the people of Santa Rosa that one of its founders should now be at the head of the Grange organization of the State. Following is a complete list of officers of Santa Rosa Grange kindly furnished by the Secretary, Mr. Will S. Coulter: Master, E. W. Davis; Overseer, John Adams; Lecturer, G. W. Davis; Steward, Otto V. Ort; Assistant Steward, L. J. Hawkins; Chaplain, Mrs. E. A. Rogers; Treasurer, Julius Ort; Secretary, Will S. Coulter; Gate-keeper, R. Lee Adams; Ceres, Mary E. Davis; Pomona, Mrs. E. W. Davis; Flora, Amanda Moore; Lady Assistant Steward, Minnie Coulter.

GAS WORKS.

The Maxim Gas Company was the first effort in this line in Santa Rosa. In 1876 this company sold

out to the Santa Rosa Gaslight Company. The company put up, at a considerable expense, a complete coal gas factory. The works are located on First street, below Main, and consist of a brick retort house, with iron roof, and requisite buildings, a gas holder of fifteen thousand cubic feet capacity, inside the brick cistern. These works would supply a city of from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants, having six retorts, all of which are not now in use. They are kept in very excellent condition. Following are the stockholders: John G. Paxton, President; A. A. Curtis and John T. Kaneen. E. A. Shackleford is Superintendent.

M'DONALD'S ADDITION.

McDonald's addition to Santa Rosa contains about 150 acres of land. It is laid out on a thoroughly systematic plan for convenience and drainage. The streets running north and south are 80 feet wide. Between each block is a street 12 feet wide, giving a convenient entrance from the back of each subdivision in the block. The leading street, called McDonald avenue, is shaded on either side by rows of eucalyptus trees. A street car runs through it, giving easy connection with the business part of the city and depot of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad. Gas and water pipes are laid through all the open streets of this addition. At its terminus there is a park called the City Gardens, and a grove known as Walnut Grove Park, and another as Eucalyptus Grove. These parks have been set out in ornamental trees, and will soon be the most popular resorts in the City of Santa Rosa.

The streets of McDonald addition are St. Helena, Spring, McDonald, Monroe and Stewart avenues and North street, running north and south. The cross streets which run east and west are numbered.

Mr. McDonald has added a great deal to the beauty of the city as well as instituting many useful improvements, the most valuable of which are the water works and street cars. No one now doubts that the outcome will repay the expenditure, for blocks of buildings now stand where but a short time ago the ripe grain bent before the Summer breeze.

BUSINESS STREETS.

Fourth street is the leading business street of the city. It runs east and west. From the depot it continues into the Sonoma road, one of the principal thoroughfares of Santa Rosa. Third and Fifth street, parallel with Fourth, are rapidly improving. One of the finest streets in the city is B street, crossing Fourth at right angles in what is almost the center of the town. The Occidental Hotel is on the corner of B and Fourth; also Capt. Grosse's office and new residence. The large furnishing establishment of the well known contractor, J. T. Ludwig, is on the corner of B and Fifth streets. Further up is the residence of Mrs. Runyon; next adjoining is the Catholic church and the Ursuline Academy. College avenue is one of the most desirable as well as one of the most pleasant residence streets of the city. The principal building on College avenue is the Pacific Methodist College. There are a number of finely improved places on this street, among them the residence of Mr. T. J. Proctor. It is the longest street in the city and is beautifully shaded by trees upon the edge of the sidewalk, which almost arch the highway.

Santa Rosa avenue is a beautiful street on the west side of Santa Rosa creek. It will eventually be extended to the Reservoir. It is eighty feet wide, and

has a number of fine residences on it, notably those of Hon. B. Henley and Wyman Murphy, Esq.

Among the new residences recently built in Santa Rosa are those of Guy E. Grosse, Esq., Mrs. Frazier, T. J. Ludwig, E. T. Farmer, T. J. Brooks, built by the energetic contractor, T. J. Ludwig. The Agricultural Park Pavilion and new City Hall were built by the same contractor. The former, with some other improvements, cost \$6,200, and the latter \$4,500.

The elegant new mansion of Mr. A. W. Riley, on Mendocino street, was built by C. H. Bumpus. On McDonald avenue there are a number of fine residences, all of which were built by Mr. Ludwig. The handsomest of the number is that of Mr. McDonald. It is surrounded by spacious grounds, with rare flowers and shrubbery.

SONOMA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PARK.

In the latter part of 1878 a number of prominent citizens determined to organize an association under the corporate name of "The Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association."

On the 30th day of December, 1878, the following persons signed the articles of incorporation: Dr. W. Finlaw, J. P. Clark, James Adams, H. W. Byington, Baker & Ross, Jos. Wright, W. G. Atkins, Murphy Bros., E. Latapie, U. P. Quackenbush, G. W. Savage, J. S. Taylor, Ragsdale Bros., E. T. Mills.

The articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the County Clerk on the 9th day of January, 1879. Following were the first Directors of the association: Jos. Wright, James P. Clark, James Adams, Wm. Finlaw, H. W. Byington, E. Latapie, Wyman Murphy.

The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at

\$25,000. The sum paid in amounted to \$7,000—about \$500 apiece for each of the original promoters.

A tract of eighty acres of land, adjoining and partly in the city limits, was purchased of the estate of Dr. John Hendley for the sum of \$5,600. For the purpose of constructing a mile track, erecting fences, stalls, grand stand, etc., a further assessment was levied and collected, aggregating the sum of \$5,000. During the following year the track and necessary buildings were completed.

In the Fall of 1880 the first annual meeting was held, which was a success, financially and otherwise.

The second annual meeting was truly memorable. The great race between the four-year-old stallion, Alexander Button, and Romero took place. Five heats were made before a result was reached, and the Santa Rosa colt was declared the victor. Twenty thousand dollars changed hands on the race, which was witnessed by visitors from all parts of the State.

At the meeting in 1882 Brigadier, Crown Point, Director, and all the best trotters in the State contended for the "laurels of the turf" on the Santa Rosa track. Up to this time the stock had paid no dividend; it made money, but all went toward improving the grounds. Besides the profits of the association, the fourteen stockholders had put in over \$20,000. The whole amount invested in the association—paid-up stock, assessments and profits—was about \$22,500.

Further improvements were needed. The original stockholders, feeling the importance of interesting a greater number of persons in the enterprise, resolved to place the entire capital stock in the hands of a trustee, to be more thoroughly disseminated among the people, fixing a valuation of \$8,400 on the property, which was

about \$15,000 less than its real value. It was finally transferred, free and unencumbered, to the new association.

The old association was an independent institution. It had not received one dollar's aid from the State; it worked and paid its own way.

Its officers for the first two years were: President, James Adams; Treasurer, George Noonan; Secretary, Charles Hoffer. For the remaining two years James P. Clark was President, Henry Baker Vice-President, with the same Treasurer and Secretary. The Committee on Construction, who superintended the building of the track, were James Adams, J. P. Clark and Wyman Murphy. Among those most active in the interest of the association from its organization must be mentioned Hon. James Adams, the late E. Latapie, Dr. W. Finlaw, H. W. Byington, J. P. Clark, Wyman Murphy, and others, who spared no pains in making the enterprise a success. In fact, when the new stockholders assumed control the old ones came abreast, and like thoroughbreds, pressed to the front.

A large amount of capital came in with the new stockholders. Great improvements were at once set on foot. A splendid pavilion, equal to any in the State, for the exhibition of agricultural products, was built. A hundred additional box-stalls, with cattle and sheep-pens, henry, etc., were added. The grand stand was also enlarged from sixty to one hundred and sixty feet.

The association has been but a year under the new regime. All the stock is taken; it is free of debt, and has a surplus of \$1,851 29.

The Annual Fair and Exhibition this year (1884) promises to excel that of last year, which was a pronounced success. The track has a cypress hedge en-

tirely around it on the outside, and many trees have been planted to beautify the premises. The track is said by horsemen and experts to have no superior on this coast. The turns and stretches are uniform. The grade is nearly a level, being only four feet in the entire circle of the track. The slope of the track on the turns is three-quarters of an inch to the foot. The width of the track on the first quarter and home-stretch is sixty feet. The track is covered to a depth of eighteen inches with a chocolate-colored loam the entire distance, making it uniform in footing and tempering when worked and watered.

As one drives around the track all the mountains which surround the valley of Santa Rosa come into view. First, St. Helena and its congener of the Malla-comes range, Geyser Peak. Next, to the west, Table Mountain and Mt. Davidson of the Coast Range, O'Farrell Point, and then the beautiful hills below Petaluma, extending into Marin County, and as you open the home-stretch Bennett Peak and Mt. Hood rise into view. Hot will be the contest for speed and muscle which will bear down the line of the home-stretch, and little will be thought of the landscape as the horse and his rider speed for the wire at the judge's stand. But nevertheless it is as fine a landscape as one could wish to see, and it can at least be admired while the panting steeds recover breath for the not yet ended struggle.

The officers of the Association are: President, I. DeTurk; Vice President, Judge A. P. Overton; Treasurer, L. W. Burris; Secretary, C. H. Bane. Directors —I. DeTurk, A. P. Overton, Edward Fitton, J. H. Laughlin, Wyman Murphy, Julius Ort, Guy E. Grosse.

Its financial condition is as follows:

Real Estate, 84 acres	\$12,600 00
Track, cost.....	4,000 00
Pavilion, cost.....	4,500 00
Grand Stand, cost.....	2,500 00
Judges' Stand, cost.....	250 00
Tanks and Closets.....	300 00
Stable and Fences	1,500 00
Farm Implements.....	200 00
Fixtures.....	150 00
Cash on hand.....	851 29
	<hr/>
	\$26,851 29

LIABILITIES.

Due Stockholders.....	25,000 00
Surplus.....	1,851 29
	<hr/>
	\$26,851 29

SONOMA COUNTY STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The articles of incorporation of the Sonoma County Stock Breeders Association were filed in the office of the County Clerk January 30th 1884. Capital stock \$50,000. Directors, Isaac DeTurk, James H. Laughlin, Rufus Murphy Guerneville, Edward Fitton and Guy E. Grosse. The stockholders are J. H. Laughlin, John M. Laughlin, I. DeTurk, Wyman Murphy, Guerne & Murphy, James Marshall, J. J. Warner, Guy E. Grosse, E. T. Farmer, Dickson & Bane, J. Temple, A. McFadyen, T. J. Ludwig, E. Fitton and J. E. Hall.

The object of this association is the propagation and improvement of horses, sheep and other live stock. The capital stock, \$50,000, is divided into shares of \$100 each.

The company own the thoroughbred stallion Anteo, said to be the most promising horse of his age in the State. They paid the sum of \$10,000 for him. There is no doubt about the good effect of this association, and in the future owners of thoroughbred flyers will search this record and proudly trace back the ancestry of their steed to Anteo as those of to-day go back to the

Rysdyke Hambletonian, to Boston, to Lexington and to Abdallah.

WINE CELLAR.

The Santa Rosa wine cellar, I. DeTurk Proprietor, is situated on the line of the S. F. & N. P. R. R., between Seventh and Tenth streets, in the City of Santa Rosa. It is 150x180 feet, built of brick, two stories high; capacity, half a million gallons of wine. It has a steam engine, Heald's stemmer and crusher combined, and a complete brandy distillery. Average capacity of manufacturing 10,000 gallons of wine per day. The grapes are raised by an elevator to the second story of the building. One hundred tons of grapes have been crushed in one day, producing 14,000 gallons of wine. It is the largest wine cellar in the county, and is supplied with cooperage capacity for 250,000 gallons. The oak casks cost from six to ten cents per gallon, redwood from three to four cents a gallon. Redwood casks are used altogether for fermenting, but are also good for storage. Almost three-fifths of the wine made is red wine, and two-fifths is white.

The question of handling the wine crop, so rapidly increasing in volume, is beginning to arouse attention. The cellarage of San Francisco will be inadequate to hold it. The country manufacturers will find it necessary to make preparations for storing and ageing wine as is done in all wine growing communities. I mention this as one of the future wants of this section which will make room for many more skilled laborers.

SANTA ROSA ROLLER FLOURING MILLS.

These mills have recently been changed from the old way of grinding, with burrs, to the new process of

roller milling, at an expense of nearly \$30,000, and are now turning out 200 barrels of extra flour per twenty-four hours, which cannot be excelled by any flour in the State. The building is a solid brick structure sixty-five by fifty-five feet, five stories high. The machinery, the latest invented and complete in every particular, consisting of Wagoner zigzags and shakers; Wisemental's smutters and scourers; Victor's brush smutters and polishers; Barnard and Lee's extractors and cleaners, suction fans, screens, etc., for cleaning grain. For crushing wheat there are one single and five double sets of Stevens' patent corrugated and smooth rollers. For crushing barley, one single set of Wagoner's patent barley rolls. For middlings there are eight No. 1 Smith patent purifiers with Prinz's patent dust catcher, attachments and two run of stones for finishing. For bolting there are twenty-two eighteen-foot reels, scalping reels, one centrifugal reel and two Hughe's improved bran dusters. There are also 37 elevators for raising grain, flour, meal, etc., from one story to another and 42 conveyers to carry the same where required during process of manufacturing.

The flour and bran is sacked automatically by machinery, the whole of which is driven by a 125 horse power engine. The storage capacity in bins is from fifty to seventy-five tons; connected are the warehouses also of brick, fireproof, 125x50, capable of holding from 2,500 to 3,000 tons. The flour from these mills is sold largely in this and adjoining counties, and has a high reputation for its superiority and excellence. The surplus is sold principally in San Francisco, but shipments have been made to China, Honolulu, Liverpool and South America, where it is always appreciated for its well merited qualities.

Sonoma County can be justly proud of this manu-

factory, especially the City of Santa Rosa, and great credit is due to the energy and enterprise of J. Mather & Co., the proprietors, for introducing this improved system of milling in this county. The mills and warehouses are located at Santa Rosa on the line of the S. F. & N. P. R. R. and have a switch for their special convenience. Grain is received and flour loaded on cars from the door of the warehouse.

SANTA ROSA WOOLEN MILLS.

Santa Rosa Woolen Mills is a corporation of which George Whittell is President, John Walker Vice-President, F. X. Loughery Superintendent, and J. M. Walker Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—George Whittell, John Walker and F. X. Loughery.

This is one of the most successful and best conducted manufactories ever started north of the bay of San Francisco. It does very superior work, and its management is all that could be asked. It employs no Chinamen, and its monthly pay roll to white men and boys amounts to the very handsome sum of seventeen hundred dollars per month. The mill is situated just west of the railroad depot, at the foot of Third street, on a block three hundred and sixty by two hundred feet, adjoining ground of the railroad upon which the depot stands. The main building, built of brick, is three stories high, one hundred and thirty by fifty feet in size. The picker-house, thirty feet square, is also brick, two stories high. The dye-house is a one-story frame building, eighty by forty feet; wood-house thirty by sixty feet. This mill is what is termed a three-set mill of eleven hundred and fifty-two spindles, with twelve hand-looms, six plain and six fancy. All of the machinery is of the latest improvement. The mill is at

present running with about forty employees, making principally flannels and blankets, turning out one hundred yards of flannel every day, using from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds of wool per day, all Sonoma County production. The machinery is run by a sixty horse-power engine.

MARBLE WORKS.

The Santa Rosa Marble and Granite Works, Fisher & Kinslow proprietors, was established in 1869 by the senior member of the above firm. They have extended their business throughout Sonoma and into Mendocino and Lake counties. They employ from eight to twelve men, paying from two to five dollars per day wages. The firm import the celebrated Scotch granite for their use. Fisher is one of the best and jolliest men in Sonoma County. Whether it is that the solemnity of his business reacts on his general disposition, I do not know, but he can tell the best joke of any man in the town of Santa Rosa.

CANNERY.

The Santa Rosa Fruit Canning Company, John Black proprietor, is one of the most extensive manufactories in the city. It is located on Sixth street near the railroad depot. They employ during the season from eighty to one hundred hands. This branch of industry is destined to become of much importance to Santa Rosa. There is also a manufactory of Doherty's Champion Dryers on First and B streets, of which O. H. Hoag is the proprietor.

THE SANTA ROSA TANNERY.

Croply & Sons are the proprietors of this establishment, the largest of the kind in the county. The

size of the building is one hundred by forty-two feet. Over eighty feet of the building, it is three stories high. It has thirty-three vats. The bill for raw hides amounts to \$4,000 a month. About \$60,000 worth of leather is sold annually from the tanneries of Santa Rosa. The chestnut or tan-bark oak (*quercus densiflora*) is indigenous to the forests of Sonoma County. The bark of this tree is the richest in tannin of any tree known in America. One cord is equal in strength to three of the Eastern hemlock or oak. Of these trees only a thin layer of inside bark has tannin. The bark of the California chestnut oak is three-quarters of an inch thick, and it all contains tannin. Croply & Son grind the bark and ship it to the city. They shipped last year three hundred tons, worth \$20 a ton.

THE BROOKSIDE FARM.

The Brookside Cannery (fruit drying and raisin packing), near town, F. R. Wetmore proprietor, is about completed. It is eighty feet in length by forty feet in height. It has two stories, with a basement seven feet high. The basement is connected with the upper stories by an elevator. The building is surrounded by an observatory, and presents an elegant appearance. No care or expense has been spared in perfecting the building for the purpose designed.

The large planing mills of Kronke & Co. employ eighteen men in the manufacture of moldings, wine casks and barrels, and similar work. It is one of the largest mills of its class north of San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa Soda Works are situated at No. 160 Third street, and send its teams all over the county. It has a capacity of manufacturing from twelve to fifteen thousand bottles of soda a year. P. J. Sullivan is sole proprietor.

The soda works of Lord & Johnson, on Second street near Wilson, do a large business in their line of bottling soda, syrups, etc.

THE "SONOMA DEMOCRAT."

The *Sonoma Democrat* was first issued October 16th, 1857, by A. W. Russell. The following year he sold the paper to E. R. Budd and L. H. Fisher. Mr. Fisher sold his interest to B. F. Pinckham. Budd and Pinckham could not agree politically, and Mr. Budd purchased the interest of Mr. Pinckham and became sole proprietor. Mr. Budd issued a very good paper, neat in its appearance and well edited. At the close of his volume, October 13th, 1859, he says: "For two years we have labored with a zeal that deserves a degree of success; we have grappled with nearly every question of importance brought to our notice, and have decided for ourselves on their several merits. Hitherto our paper has been an experiment; it is now an established fact." In 1860 the *Democrat* was purchased by T. L. Thompson, and was much enlarged and improved. In 1866, a Hoe cylinder press, the first in Sonoma County, was added to the office, the paper at this time, having very largely increased in business and in general circulation. From 1868 to 1871 the *Democrat* was run by Peabody, Ferral & Co. In the latter year it was repurchased by Mr. Thompson. R. A. and F. P. Thompson were associated with him until 1877. The *Sonoma Democrat* has devoted much space to the industrial development of Sonoma County. The paper is now under the management of T. L. Thompson, with J. F. Linthicum, an editor of much experience, as associate. W. L. Acton, Esq., is the very efficient local editor. The *Daily Democrat*

was begun in 1875, was discontinued in 1877, and reissued in 1879. It is now published daily. The weekly edition is issued every Saturday morning. The office is provided with steam-power presses, and a job office complete in all its appointments.

"DAILY AND WEEKLY REPUBLICAN."

This paper was established as the *Press* by W. A. Wheeler. In January, 1875, it was purchased by Geo. H. Marr, and the name changed to the *Times*. Mr. G. H. Marr was the publisher until his death, which occurred in March, 1878. It was then purchased by T. N. and J. W. Ragsdale, who commenced the publication of the *Daily Times*. Mr. T. N. Ragsdale died in December, 1879, and shortly after the paper was purchased by Col. J. B. Armstrong. Col. Armstrong gave the paper its present name—the *Republican*. He is a writer very much above the average of men, and had, besides, a large experience as correspondent of some of the leading Eastern papers. Under his control the *Republican* at once took rank as one of the best country papers in this State. The editor was especially well up in agriculture. He devoted also much attention to local matters. Col. Armstrong, having other affairs to engage his attention, sold the paper to J. W. Ragsdale, who soon after sold a half interest to John Fitch. Mr. Fitch and Mr. James O'Meara purchased the remaining interest of Mr. Ragsdale, and the paper was run for some months under their management. In the Fall of 1883 the interest of the latter gentleman was purchased by Mr. E. W. Davis, who has grown up with the City of Santa Rosa. He is an ex-Superintendent of Public Schools of Sonoma County, and is a man of fine natural ability, improved by a careful edu-

cation. No doubt, under Mr. Davis' management the *Republican* will attain a high rank among the interior papers of California. The *Republican* is issued every afternoon, and a weekly edition on Wednesday. The presses are run by steam power, and the office is fully equipped for all kinds of printing and advertising.

The Santa Rosa *Day Book* is issued daily by D. Sheward & Son, and is a very sprightly sheet. It was established in 1883.

The *Sonoma County Journal*, a German weekly, is published by Mathew Schramm at 186 Fourth street, Santa Rosa.

The town of Fulton lies about four miles north of Santa Rosa, and is the terminus of the San Francisco branch railroad to Guerneville. It is situated in the midst of a number of very fertile and highly cultivated farms. It is also quite a lively railroad centre. The main line passing through the town and the Guerneville branch connects with the main line at this point.

About 15,000 cords of wood, 100 cords of tan bark, 250 cars of charcoal, are annually shipped from Fulton. There are also considerable shipments of lumber, wheat, butter, fruit, and other farm products from the exceptionally fertile farms which surround the place.

The Petrified Forest is in Santa Rosa Township, fifteen miles from the city. The silicified trees lie in two tiers, forming a parallelogram a mile in extent from east to west, and about a quarter of a mile across from north to south. The roots are toward the north and the tops to the south. They lie at an angle of from five to thirty-five degrees. The butt end of the trees is always lowest. They are buried in volcanic ashes or tufa, and the ground around them fairly sparkles with particles of silica. The largest tree excavated is eleven feet in diameter at the root, and is sixty-eight feet long. It is

broken in several places. These trees were brought prominently into notice in 1871, and have since been visited by a large number of persons.

The Mark West Springs are located on the creek of the same name in Santa Rosa Township, about nine miles from the city of Santa Rosa. The hot sulphur baths and beautiful surroundings of this place, together with its accessibility, make it a popular summer resort. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have greatly beautified the grounds, and are deservedly popular among their wide range of patrons.

PIONEER LAND AGENCY.

The real estate agencies of Sonoma are entitled to much credit for the development of the county. Prominent among them stands the well known and reliable firm of Proctor, Reynolds & Co. T. J. Proctor, W. D. Reynolds and E. T. Woodward comprise the firm, which was established by Mr. Proctor in 1872. Mr. Proctor has resided here for many years. He served for seven years as Councilman, and for one year as Mayor of the city, and is now one of the Supervisors of Sonoma County. It is largely due to him that we have a new and elegant Court House now being constructed in this city. The other members of the firm, Messrs. Reynolds and Woodward, are well known and reliable business men.

The firm publish the Sonoma County Real Estate Guide, containing a reliable line of real estate in all parts of the county, with other matters of interest to those who propose emigrating into Sonoma County. This firm is now engaged in subdividing the Mary E Brayton Ranch of 830 acres, near the town of Santa Rosa.

ATHENÆUM.

Articles of incorporation of the Santa Rosa Athenæum have been filed. It will be located on the corner of Fourth and D streets. The main hall will have a capacity for seating three thousand people, with all the conveniences of a regular theater when required for that purpose.

CAPTAIN GROSSE'S LAND REGISTER.

The Sonoma County Land Register is published by Guy E. Grosse. It contains much statistical information and other interesting matter, with a large line of properties in all parts of the county in his hands for sale. Capt. Grosse was formerly from Massillon, Ohio, where he was well and favorably known as an energetic, enterprising man. By his personal acquaintance and publications he has been the means of bringing a number of persons to this part of the State. Capt. Grosse has been engaged in many enterprises for the advancement of the town, and is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel, or to advance money in any undertaking which will promote the public good, thus proving his faith in the future of Santa Rosa by good works. The drive over Rincon Heights, built solely at his own expense, is one of the most attractive features of Santa Rosa.

At the corner of B and Fifth streets stand the office, work-shop and storehouse for builders' furnishing material, of T. J. Ludwig, the well known Santa Rosa contractor. Mr. Ludwig has erected in Santa Rosa and throughout the county many handsome buildings, ranging from the snug farm-house to the most costly suburban villa residences, also brick business blocks, wine-cellars, mills, and other utilitarian structures.

Among the prominent specimens of Mr. Ludwig's architecture are Col. M. L. McDonald's house on McDonald Avenue; Capt. Grosse's residence on B street; T. J. Brooks's house on Cherry street; his own house, in the Eastlake style; Mrs. Frazier's, also on B street; the City Hall, Agricultural Park, Pavilion, DeTurk's wine-cellar, and others, far too numerous to be mentioned in the space at my command. It is only just to say that Mr. Ludwig was the first to originate an improved style of architecture in this city and county.

Mr. Ludwig manufactures his own brick, having large and extensive brick-kilns. He also has a large lumber yard. Buying at first cost all material gives him great facilities for doing at low rates the best possible work in his line.

Mr. E. T. Crane, Searcher of Records, publishes every day a transcript of all real estate transactions. This gentleman is the sole proprietor in Sonoma County of Durfee's self-correcting system of abstracting land titles—a wonderfully thorough system. When completed, he will have abstracts of all the records of the county entered in a special set of books, with plots of the land. The legal status of any tract of land or lot in any city in the county can be seen at a glance. There are so many advantages in this thorough system of abstracting titles that they cannot be enumerated in the space at command. In the event of the destruction of the records by any accident, these abstracts would be invaluable. From the Transcript supplement issued by Mr. Crane we extract the following interesting figures of real estate transactions for the year 1883:

Number of Deeds	1072....	Consideration.....	\$2,017.312
Number of Mortgages....	471....	Amount Secured.....	1,154,262
Mortgages Released....	398....	Amount Relieved.....	741,676
Declaration of Homestead	32....	Mechanic's Lien.....	2

Of the deeds recorded 348 have only a nominal value. The remaining 724 have an average value of \$2785.

The Grand Hotel, W. P. Morshead proprietor, is a first-class house, situated at the corner of Main and E streets. It is a large brick building, in the centre of the city, and it accommodates a large and regular custom from all parts of the county and State.

The Occidental Hotel is situated on the corner of Fourth and B streets. It is a commodious brick building, and handsomely furnished. G. A. Tupper is a widely known citizen of Sonoma, public spirited, attentive to his guests, and deservedly one of the most popular landlords in the State.

The large wholesale wine bottling and ageing establishment carried on by J. M. Rooney is doing much to extend the reputation of old and pure Sonoma wines from the red volcanic hill lands near this city. He has a rapidly extending business. It requires great experience and judgment in handling wines, and all these requisitions is possessed by the proprietor of this establishment. Its capacity has been greatly enlarged during the year. It extends through from Fourth to Fifth streets, and is not too large for the rapidly extending trade of the proprietor.

The San Francisco morning papers are delivered in Santa Rosa at 10 A. M. every day, by the agent, Charles A. Wright. Mr. Wright has one of the largest stationery stores in the county and extends his business with the rapidly increasing demands upon it. He is agent for all the Eastern newspapers and periodicals.

Metcalf & Co. have one of the largest wagon making establishments in the city. It is situated on Mendocino street, and turns out work that would be creditable to any city in the State.

The Santa Rosa Brewery is situated at the corner of Wilson and Second streets. It was started in 1872 by Bosin & Metzger. It has a capacity for the manufacture of four hundred barrels of beer a month, which is of a superior quality. The present proprietors are Metzger & Haltinas.

R. McConochie has a marble factory at No. 33 Fourth street, where excellent work in marble cutting is done.

The pioneer hardware firm of Santa Rosa is James Morrow, Jr. The business has come down to the son of the founder of the house, and has maintained for twenty years the highest reputation for fair dealing and integrity.

The architects of the new Court-house, now fast approaching completion, are Messrs. Bennett & Curtis, who are in charge also of the city buildings in San Francisco. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Bennett, was for some time architect of the State Capitol at Sacramento.

The contractors, Carle & Croly, are of Sacramento City. They engage in building all over the State. The firm is of the highest character and standing. Their name as contractors is considered an earnest of good workmanship.

Baxter & Morey, agents, have one of the largest hardware stores north of the Bay. It extends through from Fourth to Fifth streets, and has the facilities for work required in the line of plumbing and gasfitting.

The enterprising firm of Spencer & Armstrong, wholesale and family grocers, have one of the most complete establishments north of San Francisco. They have also a large and rapidly increasing business in Eureka, Humboldt County. This firm started the first store for the exclusive sale of groceries in Santa

Rosa. They also inaugurated the cash system, which has been of great benefit to them and hardly less to the buyer, who for cash at this place gets his goods at lower rates than could be done under the credit system. That firm believe in the doctrine of John Randolph of Roanoke, "Pay as you go," which that eccentric statesman said was the philosopher's stone.

To conclude: If this brief sketch shall preserve some interest in the early history of Santa Rosa which would otherwise have perished with the rapidly thinning ranks of the pioneers, or if through its influence others are brought to share the blessings of this genial climate, the writer will feel that he was not without use in his day and generation, and that in some degree he repaid the debt due to the fair and fertile land in which, in his boyhood, he found a home.



Supplementary and Statistical.

BUSINESS STATISTICS.

The following tabulated statement of the business of Santa Rosa at the periods indicated will show its growth and progress:

	1859.	1870.	1884.
Churches.....	2	7	9
Resident Pastors.....	2	7	8
Lawyers.....	9	8	25
Doctors.....	5	3	11
Newspapers.....	1	1	4
Dry Goods.....	9	5	11
Groceries.....			15
Drup Stores.....	1	3	5
Hotels.....	2	3	9
Restaurants.....	2	2	4
Saloons.....	2	5	21
Saddler's Shops.....	1	2	4
Shoemakers.....	1	3	7
Jewelers.....	1	1	4
Painters.....			11
Carriage Shops.....	1	4	10
Carpenter Shops.....	3	5	8
Livery Stables.....	2	3	5
Bakeries.....	1	1	4
Notaries.....	2		5
Butcher Shops.....	1	2	5
Milliners and Dressmakers.....		2	13
Tailors.....	1	2	5
Furniture Dealers.....		1	5
Undertakers.....			2
Confectionery and Fruit Dealers.....			7
Real Estate Agents.....			6
Insurance Agents.....			6
Hardware Stores.....		2	5
Photograph Gallery.....		1	2
Barbers.....	1	2	5
Cooper Factory.....		1	1
Lumber Dealers.....		2	2
Stationers and Book Stores.....		1	3
Public Hall.....		1	1
Wholesale Liquor Store.....		1	1
Boot and Shoe Dealers.....		1	11
Boot and Shoe Makers.....			5
Fire Company.....	1	1	2
Searchers of Records.....			4
Locksmiths.....			3
Hacks and Express Wagons.....			7
Banks.....			2
Marble-workers.....			2
Cigar Factories and Stores.....			5
Soda Factories.....			2
Tanneries.....			2
Flour Mills.....			1
Woolen Mills.....			1
Canneries.....			2
Breweries.....			1
Wineries.....			1
Wine Cask Factories.....			1
Dentists.....			4
Planing Mill.....			1
Masonic Hall.....	1	1	1
Odd Fellows' Hall.....			1
Auctioneers.....			2
Baths.....			3
Glove Factory.....			1
Feed Stores.....			4
Nurserymen.....			1
Paint and Oil Stores.....			3
Plasterers.....			2
Schools.....			9
Second-hand Stores.....			2
Sewing Machine Stores.....			4
Societies.....			13
Population.....	400	900	5000

POPULATION.

The population of Santa Rosa Township is about 7,000; of the city, about 5,000.

FINANCIAL.

The assessed value of property in the township, exclusive of the city, is \$2,804,664. The assessed value of city property is \$1,988,470. Total value of all property in the township, \$4,793,134. The city has no debt. The rate of tax last year was 75 cents on the \$100 of property valuation. Total amount raised in 1884, \$15,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1859.

Children over 4 and under 18 years of age	181
Children under 4 years of age.....	74
Total.....	255

1884.

Children between 5 and 17 years of age.....	1,223
Under 5 years of age.....	416
Mongolians.....	7
Total.....	1,646

ENROLLED SCHOLARS.

Grammar.....	340
Primary.....	576
Total.....	916

ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF SCHOOL MONEY.

From State tax.....	\$6,794 00
From County tax.....	2,679 60
From City tax.....	4,115 40
Total.....	\$13,589 00

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Total value.....	\$15,360 00
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EXPORTS.

Following is a partial list of the products of Santa Rosa Township:

	VALUE.
Wheat, bushels, 500,000.....	\$500,000
Barley, " 200,000.....	130,000
Wine, gallons, 500,000.....	125,000
Butter.....	20,000
Eggs and Poultry.....	150,000
Wool.....	30,000
Hops.....	35,000
Dried fruit.....	20,000
Leather	50,000
Tan Bark.....	60,000
Green fruit.....	20,000
Hides.....	5,000
Total value.....	<hr/> \$1,450,000

LUMBER STATISTICS.

Following is a statement of the lumber product of Redwood Township, which adjoins Santa Rosa. All of this lumber is for home consumption, and is distributed at or shipped through Santa Rosa:

200,000 posts.....	\$ 16,000
100 carloads pickets.....	8,000
25 carloads shakes.....	5,000
100 carloads piles and sills.....	6,000
50 carloads grape stakes.....	4,000
25 carloads hop poles.....	2,000
10,000,000 shingles	20,000
12,000,000 feet lumber, at \$20.....	240,000
100 carloads tan-bark.....	12,000
50,000 cords wood.....	150,000
Total	<hr/> \$463,000

Of which 75 per cent is for home use.

THERMOMETRICAL STATISTICS.

The following observations for fifteen months gives the temperature at sunrise, noon and night in the warm belt of Santa Rosa township, about 600 feet above the level of the valley. The temperature of the valley at sunrise in the winter months will run from four to five degrees lower than figures here given, while noon temperature in the valley will be a few degrees higher in the summer months. The an-

nected observations were taken on the Divide between Bennett and Santa Rosa valleys, about 750 feet above sea level:

	SUNRISE.	NOON.	EVENING.
October.....	42 degrees	55 degrees	50 degrees
November.....	47 "	59 "	54 "
December.....	48 "	54 "	49 "
January.....	41 "	51 "	48 "
February.....	43 "	54 "	53 "
March.....	49 "	62 "	56 "
April.....	47 "	55 "	57 "
May.....	49 "	65 "	56 "
June.....	53 "	80 "	63 "
July.....	53 "	82 "	64 "
August.....	56 "	88 "	71 "
September.....	44 "	81 "	61 "
October.....	53 "	61 "	61 "
November.....	45 "	58 "	53 "
December.....	42 "	52 "	47 "

The lowest thermometer reported during these fifteen months was on the 30th and 31st of December, when the mercury went as low as 30 degrees. The highest thermometer was 93 degrees one day in June, 94 one day in July, 102, 98 and 97 on three days in August.

TONNAGE SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD FROM ALL STATIONS NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Cars Stock.....	393
Cars Hay.....	143
Cars Coal.....	303
Cars Bark.....	90
Cars Rock.....	343
Cars Wood.....	2,092
Pounds Grain.....	18,914,206
Pounds Flour.....	5,470,373
M Shingles.....	2,435
Feet Lumber.....	10,409,429
Pounds Wine.....	3,587,490
Pounds Lime.....	205,300
Pounds Wool.....	3,587,490
Pounds Butter.....	103,847
Pounds Eggs.....	155,530
Pounds Fruit.....	3,474,122
Pounds Poultry.....	572,350
Pounds Hides.....	190,047
Pounds Hops.....	1,218,249
Pounds Quicksilver.....	212,700
Pounds Salt.....	315,248
Pounds Staves.....	40,000
Pounds Miscellaneous.....	14,068,103

CHAS. THORN, JR., G. F. A.

DISTANCES FROM SANTA ROSA TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Petaluma.....	16	Fisk's Mills.....	52
San Rafael.....	37	Wallala.....	70
San Francisco.....	53	Fulton	4
Sonoma.....	22	Windsor.....	9
Glen Ellen.....	14	Healdsburg.....	16
Sebastopol.....	7	Geyserville.....	25
Forestville.....	12	Skaggs' Springs.....	30
Korbel's Mills.....	17	Cloverdale.....	32
Guerneville.....	20	The Geysers.....	30
Bloomfield.....	14	Mark West Springs.....	9
Freestone.....	14	Green Valley.....	9
Bodega.....	18	Rincon Valley.....	2
Occidental.....	17	Gullucos Valley.....	9
Duncan's Mills.....	32	Bennett Valley.....	2
Fort Ross.....	43	Elliott Valley.....	12
Timber Cove.....	45	Pleasant Valley.....	2
Salt Point.....	50	New York.....	3370

Business Directory.

COMPLETE
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY
OF
SANTA ROSA.

A

Abendroth A., Merchant Tailor, 520 Fourth street.
Adams E. G. Mrs., Dressmaker, 311 Mendocino street.
Allen & Wheeler, Grocers, 436 Third street.
Allen D. C., Lawyer, 6 Mendocino street, up stairs.
Allison & Tuttle, Billiard and Club-rooms, 516 Fourth street, up stairs.
Atterbury A., Grocer, 411 Third street.

B

Basel Joseph, Barber, 439 Fourth street.
Baker & Ross, Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers, 1, 3 and 5 Maine street.
Baxter & Morey, Hardware Merchants, 615 and 617 Fourth street.
Barham J. A., Lawyer, 19 Exchange avenue, up stairs.
Bew George, Grocer, 225 Fourth street.
Behmer Dan., Gun and Locksmith, 432 Third street.
Benbow E. M., Painter; also, Dealer in Paints, Oils and Wall Papers, 401 B street, corner Fifth.
Berka F., Lumber Yards, 19 Fourth st., corner Wilson.
Bertolini Bros., Restaurant and Saloon, 203 Fourth street.
Bertolini Bros., General Merchandise, 205 Fourth street.
Bither M. P., City Express.
Black Joseph, Proprietor Santa Rosa Fruit Canning Company, Sixth street, opposite Railroad.
Body Mark L., Blacksmith, corner Ninth street and Summer avenue.
Boyce J. F., Physician, 428 Third street.
Boswell, Dawson & Co., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 446½ Fourth street.
Boggs G. W., Real Estate Agent, 603 Fourth street, up stairs.
Brown John, Lawyer, 533 Fourth st., up stairs.
Broughton Jennie Miss, Milliner, 409 Third street.
Burris L. W., Cashier Santa Rosa Bank, 17 Exchange avenue.

Burger & Allen, Meat Market, 623 Fourth street.
Bumpus C. H. Contractor, 119 Mendocino street.
Buckhalter J. O., Contractor, Wilson st., near Fifth.
Buckhalter A. Mrs., Milliner and Dressmaker, 629 Fourth street.
Burbank Luther, Nursery, 202 Tupper
Buckland L. H., Harness and Saddle Maker; also, Carriage Trimmer, 114 Main street.
Byrne M., Proprietor Byrne's Hotel, 2 and 4 Fourth street.
Byington H. W., Livery Stable, 433, 435 and 437 Fourth street.

C

Campbell J. J., Confectioner, 519 Fourth street.
Caldwell F. M. Dr., Dentist, 533 Fourth street, up stairs.
Campbell T. J., Lawyer, 603 Fourth st., up stairs.
Carrithers, Brooks & Co., Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpets, 501 and 503 Fourth street.
Callan M. Miss, Dressmaker, 513 Fourth street, up stairs.
Caldwell & Co., Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers, 106, 108 and 110 Mendocino street.
Christol B. F., Wagon Maker, Summer avenue.
Chittenden W. J., Fruit and Confectioner, 51½ Fourth street.
Childers Joseph, Plasterer and Bricklayer, 50 Tupper street.
Clark J. P., Livery and Feed Stables, corner Second and Main streets.
Conrad C., Baker, 130 Fourth street.
Conrad C., Proprietor New York Hotel, corner Fourth and Davis streets.
Colgan & Zuelzke, Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers, 328 Fourth street.
Cowen F., Stationery, 521 Fourth street.
Cole H. Dr., Dentist, 520 Fourth street.
Crane E. T., Searcher of Records, 15 Exchange avenue.
Creagh M., Boot and Shoemaker, 508 Fourth street.

Cruthers B., Furniture Dealer, 22 Hinton avenue.
 Crane Joel Mrs., Glovemaker, corner Lincoln and Joe Davis streets.
 Cropley & Son, Tannery, foot of Sixth street.

D

Davis Walter, Insurance, 10 Mendocino street.
 Davis Edward W., Editor Republican, 107 and 109 Mendocino street.
 Davis McKensey, Restaurant, 17 Mendocino street.
 Davis & Eardley, Insurance Agents, 10 Mendocino street.
 Davis Press, R., County Surveyor, Masonic Building, corner Fourth st. and Hinton avenue.
 Davis Milo S., undertaker, 420 Fourth street.
 Davis George, Boot and Shoemaker, 125 Fourth street.
 Day Charles, Grocer, 236 Mendocino st.
 Denman Frank, Surveyor, 314 B street.
 De Turk Isaac, Proprietor Santa Rosa Winery, Railroad avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
 Demitz, Restaurant and Bakery, 531 Fourth street.
 Dickson & Bane, Dry Goods, Clotbing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, under Occidental Hotel, 147 and 149 Fourth street, corner B.
 Dolan Peter, Proprietor Pioneer Hotel, 2 and 4 Main street.
 Doane John O. & Co., Dry Goods, Clotbing, Hats and Carpets, 19 Exchange avenue—Charles Rohrer, Manager.
 Doubleday Brothers, Wall Papers and Mouldings, 438 Fourth st., opposite Occidental Hotel.
 Dohn George, Superintendent Santa Rosa Winery, Railroad avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
 Dott J., Painter, 113 Fourth street.
 Doran M. M., Confectioner, 625 Fourth street.
 Dugan P., Bootmaker, 404 Third street.
 Duffy Thomas, Saloon-keeper, 127 Fourth street.
 Dunn Mrs., Dressmaker, Fourth street.

E

Ekstrom H., Jeweler, 15 Exchange avenue.

F

Farmer E. T., President Santa Rosa Bank, 17 Exchange avenue.
 Faulkner R. D., Lawyer, 6 Mendocino st., up stairs.
 Fisher & Kinslow, Marble Works, 202 Fourth street, corner Davis.

Finlaw W., Physician, 609 Fourth st., up stairs.
 Fick Fred., Saloon-keeper, 522 Fourth street.
 Ford J. R., Grocer, 113 Main street.
 Ford & Johnson, Soda Works, 112 Second street.
 Forrest & Son, Veterinary Surgeons, First and B streets.
 Frazees C. D., Druggist, 611 Fourth street.
 Frost & Co., Real Estate Agents, 529½ Fourth street.
 Freche & Mutz, Saloon, 115 Main street.
 Fruevelo O., Saloon, 115 Fourth street.

G

Gardella C. L., Proprietor Hotel d'Italia, corner Sixth st. and Railroad avenue.
 Gardner L. B., Jeweler, 517 Fourth street.
 Geary T. J., Lawyer, 21 Exchange ave., up stairs.
 Glynn & Williams, Lumber Mills, Occidental Station.
 Glenn J. H., Groceries and Liquors, 448 and 450 Fourth street, corner B.
 Glenn J. H., Feed Store, 414, 416 and 418 Fourth street.
 Goldfish, Wilson & Co., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Carpets and Groceries, 105 and 107 Main street.
 Goss John, Lawyer, 603 Fourth street, up stairs.
 Goodwin C. B., Barber, corner Second and Main streets.
 Guerne & Murphy, Lumber Mills, at Guerneville.
 Grey James, Meat Market, 529 Fourth street.
 Gross Guy E., Real Estate Agent, 312 B street.
 Griffin P. L., Agent New Eldridge Sewing Machines, 8 Mendocino street.
 Grove Chauncey C., Surveyor, 312 B street.

H

Haas John, Proprietor Germania Hotel, 105, 107 and 109 Fourth street.
 Hawkins & Skaggs, City Express.
 Hamilton G. S., Harness and Saddle Maker, 446 Fourth street.
 Harrington A. S., Junk Store, 12 Mendocino street.
 Healy E. J., Boot and Shoe Store, 513 Fourth street.
 Henley & Oates Lawyers, 6 Mendocino street, up stairs.
 Hendley D., Saloon, 103 Main street.
 Heisel Paul, Bootmaker, 643 Fourth st.
 Hesse Fred., Gun and Locksmith, 506 Fourth street.
 Hirth Fred., Meat Market, 415 Third st.
 Hillis J. A., Real Estate Agent, 19 Exchange avenue, up stairs.

Hoag O. H., Lawyer, Real Estate Agent, 6 Mendocino street.
 Hosmer W. S., Grocer, corner Main and Third streets.
 Hoskins T. D., Home Mutual Insurance Company, 601 Fourth street, corner Mendocino.
 Hood George, Jeweler, 109 Main street.
 Hoag O. H., Proprietor Doherty Champion Fruit Dryer, First and B sts.
 Hodgson R., Merchant Tailor, 316 B st.
 Holt W. A. S., Painter, corner Beaver and Howard streets.
 Howe Charles, Shoe Factory, 318 B st.
 Hoffer Fred., Bakery and Restaurant, 417 Third street.

I

Ingham A. H., Plasterer, Davis street, opposite Public School.

J

Jacobs M., Merchant Tailor, 512 Fourth street.
 Jacobs Mitchel, Tailor, 126 Fourth street
 Johnson George A., Lawyer, 6 Mendocino street, up stairs.
 Jones, Geo. C., Job Printer, 19 Exchange avenue, up stairs.
 Jud Chris., Saloon, 440 Fourth street.

K

Kennedy M. Mrs., Confectioner, 631 Fourth street.
 Kessing J. B., General Merchandise, 505 Fourth street.
 Kelm B. F., City Express, 526 Mendocino street.
 Keser Louis, Jr., Saddle and Harness Maker, 518 Fourth street.
 Kirsh I., Barber, 110 Main street.
 King G. F., Grocer, 609 Fourth street.
 King R. A., Lawyer, 19 Exchange avenue, up stairs.
 Knobel Tony, Saloon, 201 Fourth street.
 Kopf & Muller, Furniture Dealers, 12 Hinton avenue.
 Koch August, Barber, 603 Fourth street.
 Kronke Henry, Planing Mills and Cooperage, Sixth street, between Davis and Wilson.
 Kraeger H., Barber, 509 Fourth street.

L

Label L., Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats, 111 Main street.
 Laughlin A. D., Lawyer, 6 Mendocino st., up stairs.
 Lee Bros., Draymen and Express, corner Third and Wilson streets.
 Letold J. G., Hardware Merchant, 116 Fourth street.

Lehman George, Painter and Paper Hanger, 211 Washington street.
 Leavitt E. D., Physician, 609 Fourth st., up stairs.
 Loring William, Furniture Dealer, 7 Exchange avenue.
 Loofburrow D. T., Grocer, corner Wilson and Ninth streets.
 Lamont A. A., Painter, 635 Fourth street.
 Loucks A. H., Wholesale and Retail Liquors, 11 and 13 Mendocino street.
 Loucks & Grissim, Saloon, 5 Exchange avenue.
 Loucks & Grissim, Oyster Parlors, 5 Exchange avenue, up stairs.
 Loughery F. X., Manager Santa Rosa Steam Woolen Mills, Sixth street, opposite Railroad.
 Ludwig T. J., Contractor, 402, 404, 406, 408 and 410 B street, corner Fifth.

M

Mather & Co., Proprietors Santa Rosa Steam Rolling Mills, corner Wilson and Sixth streets.
 McConnell W. E., Attorney-at-Law, 603 Fourth st., up stairs.
 McConinsky J., Boot and Shoe Store, 523 Fourth street.
 McConkie M. K., Furniture Dealer, 105 Mendocino street.
 McConochie R., Marble Works, 117 Fourth street.
 McFaden & Brown, Lumber Mills, Guerneville.
 McGeorge, City Hack and Occidental Hotel Buss, 614 and 616 Fifth st.
 McGee James H., Attorney-at-Law, 6 Mendocino street, up stairs.
 Mendonca Brothers, Barbers, 123 Fourth street.
 Meyer H., Tailor, 440 Third street.
 Menefee James, M. Painter and Paper Hanger, 628 Seventh street.
 Metzger & Halines, Santa Rosa Brewery, corner Second and Wilson streets.
 Miller John, Blacksmith and Wagon-maker, 118, 120 and 122 Fourth st.
 Mitchel J. H., Blacksmith and Wagon-maker, corner of A and Fourth sts.
 Mohr H., Bootmaker, 112 Main street.
 Moral Bros., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Carpets, 401, 403 and 405 Third street, corner E.
 Morse J. M., Painter, Ninth street.
 Moxon W. H., Proprietor Eagle Hotel, 106 Main street.
 Moxon W. H., Cigars and Tobacco, 108 Main street.
 Morrison & Hill, Druggists, also Paints and Oils, 516 Fourth street.
 Morsehead P., Proprietor Grand Hotel, corner Main and Third streets.
 Monroe & McClellan, Surveyors, 603 Fourth street, up stairs.
 Morsehead & Joost, Saloon, 7 Fourth st.
 Morrow James, Jr., Hardware, 527 Fourth street.

Moller H., Saloon, 535 Fourth street.
 Moore & Tuck, Feed Store, 129 Fourth street.
 Morris W. H., Palace Saloon, 509 Fourth street.
 Mulher Frank, Cigars and Tobacco, 535 Fourth street.
 Mutz Henry, Saloon, Main street.

N

Nagle Fred. G., Searcher of Records, 525 Fourth street.
 Neyce J. H., Searcher of Records, corner Fourth and Mendocino streets, up stairs.
 Noonan & Towey, Meat Market, 442 Fourth street, opposite Occidental Hotel.
 Noon & Quinlan, Lawyers, 535 Fourth street, up stairs.
 Noonan G. P., Cashier Savings Bank of Santa Rosa, 13 Exchange avenue.

O

Overton A. P., President Savings Bank of Santa Rosa, 13 Exchange avenue.
 O'rear & Co., Grocers, 101 and 103 Mendocino street.

P

Paul Hank, Contractor, Grand Hotel.
 Peery T. E., Grocer, 444 Fourth street, opposite Occidental Hotel.
 Pfeister John, Cigars, 509 Fourth street.
 Phillips Van W. Mrs., Dressmaker, foot of Cherry street.
 Phelps C. L., Painter, Washington street, near Tenth.
 Pierce J. C., Physician, 603 Fourth street, up stairs.
 Porter W. W., Lawyer, 6 Mendocino st., up stairs.
 Prince M., Furniture Dealer, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, 428 Fourth street, opposite Occidental Hotel.
 Proctor, Reynolds & Co., Real Estate Agents, 10 Mendocino street.

R

Reed W. C., Druggist, 613 Fourth street.
 Reed & McGregor, Livery and Feed Stable, 16 and 18 Mendocino street, corner Fifth.
 Rea T. L. & Co., Photographers, 432½ Third street.
 Redmond P., Undertaker, 438 Third st.
 Richardson J. H., Jeweler, 605 Fourth st.
 Rollins Mart., Training Stables, Agricultural Fair Grounds, one mile south-east of Santa Rosa.
 Royal J. F., Saddle and Harness Maker, 502 Fourth street.

Rousheimer J., Saloon, 417 Third street.
 Roney J. M., Wholesale Liquor Dealer, 507 Fourth street.
 Rutledge & McConnell, Lawyers, 603 Fourth street, up stairs.
 Rue & Co. J. B., Real Estate Agents, 624 Fourth street.
 Russell W. F., Lawyer, 603 Fourth street, up stairs.

S

Savage G. N., Auctioneer and Furniture Dealer, 514 Fourth street.
 Saery D., Groceries and Stationery, 430 Third street.
 Savage C. W. Dr., Dentist, 609 Fourth st., up stairs.
 Saxton M. E. Mrs., Dressmaker, 636 Fourth street.
 Schmidt J., Saloon, 510 Fourth street.
 Schramm Mathew, Photographer, 520½ Fourth street.
 Seegelken E. A., Groceries and Liquors, 101 and 103 Fourth street.
 Slearer M. M., Physician, 314 B street.
 Shively D. C. Mrs., Milliner, 1 Exchange avenue.
 Shively D. C., Dry Goods, 3 Exchange avenue.
 Shorey F. A., Contractor, 637 Fourth st.
 Smith R. Press, Physician, 330 Fourth st., corner B.
 Smythe E. H., Nursery, 317 Morgan st.
 Smythe E. H., Paints, Oils and Wall Papers, 9 Exchange avenue.
 Smith J. F., Proprietor Magnolia House, 232 Fourth street.
 Smith T. W., Fruit and Vegetables, 15 Mendocino street.
 Smith W. R., Blacksmith, 101 Main st.
 Spencer & Armstrong, Grocers, 619 and 621 Fourth street.
 Spencer B. M., Insurance, 621 Fourth st.
 Stuart A. B. Dr. Mrs., 517 Fourth street, up stairs.
 Stuart A. B., Physician, 517 Fourth st., up stairs.
 Stahl C., Grocer, 102, 104 and 106 Fourth street.
 Sullivan P. J., Soda Works, 320 Third st.
 Swansen N., Tannery, 1 First street.
 Swett, A. M. Insurance Agent, 15 Exchange avenue.

T

Taylor & Dunbar, Dry Goods, 607 Fourth street.
 Thompson A. B. Mrs., Milliner, 310 B st.
 Thompson C. H., Physician, 312 Third st.
 Thompson R. A., County Clerk, 505 Second street.
 Totten S., Feed and Livery Stables, 224 Fourth street.
 Trembley & Marcill, Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers; 2 Hinton avenue, corner Third street.

Tripp H. L., Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, 504 Fourth street.
 Treibig L. G., Merchant Tailor, 605 Fourth street.
 Tupper George A., Proprietor Occidental Hotel, 443 Fourth street, corner B.

V

Van Doren & Branthaver, Feed Store, 325, 327 and 329 Fourth street, corner A.
 Vanderhoof M. V., Carriage and Sign Painter, corner Fourth and A streets, up stairs.

W

Ware A. B., Lawyer, 533 Fourth street, up stairs.
 Wait W. W., Occidental Bar, 441 Fourth street.
 Watkins F. E., Lawyer, 6 Mendocino st., up stairs.
 Warboys J. W., Druggist, 511 Fourth st.
 Western Union Telegraph Company, Masonic Block, corner Hinton avenue and Fourth street.
 Wells S., Painter, 120 Fourth street.
 Welsh M. T. Mrs., Milliner and Dressmaker, 515 Fourth street.
 Weeks S. S., Grocer, 627 Fourth street.
 Wells, Fargo & Co., Masonic Block, corner Hinton avenue and Fourth street.
 Weller S., Blacksmith, 605 Fifth street.
 Williams John, Grand Hotel Bar, corner Main and Fourth streets.
 Wilson & Lytle, Feed Store, 112 Fourth street.
 Wiley J. N. Dr., Dentist, Masonic Block, corner Hinton avenue and Fourth st., up stairs.
 Wilde S., Boot and Shoemaker, 312 Fourth street.
 Wood B. S., Searcher of Records, 6 Mendocino street, up stairs.
 Wood Wm. M., Saloon, corner Mendocino and Fourth streets.
 Wright J. J., Manager Singer Sewing Machines, 633 Fourth street.
 Wright A. S., Physician, 9 Humboldt st.
 Wright Charles A., Stationery and News Dealer, 533 Fourth street.

Y

Young B. S., Physician, 603 Fourth st., up stairs.
 Yonker & Smith, Saloon, 21 Exchange avenue.

Z

Zimmerman J. M., Druggist, 11 Exchange avenue.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

J. TEMPLE AND J. G. PRESSLEY, Judges of Superior Courts.

TENNESSEE BISHOP, Sheriff. Under Sheriff—A. P. Moore. Deputies—W. H. Hedges, Thomas W. Tighe and A. H. Smith. W. T. Smith, Jailer and Bailiff of the Courts.

SUPERVISORS—T. J. Proctor, H. J. Pool, L. G. Ellis, E. E. Morse, S. R. Houser, James Gannon and George F. Allen.

The regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors are held on the first Monday of every month.

ROBERT A. THOMPSON, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court; office in Court-house. Louis W. Juilliard and George A. Thornton, Deputies.

MAT. AIKIN, County Treasurer; office in Court-house.

HALL OF RECORDS, corner Plaza and Fourth street.

ALEX. C. MCMEANS, Recorder and ex-officio Auditor. Deputy—James O. Rue.

THOMAS J. GEARY, District Attorney.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, County Assessor. Charles A. Hoffer, Chief Deputy.

PRESTON R. DAVIS, County Surveyor.

KELLY TIGHE, Coroner and Public Administrator.

PROFESSOR C. S. SMITH, Superintendent Public Schools; office, Court-house.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Regular meetings of the Board of Common Councilmen first Tuesday in each month.

THOMAS RUTLEDGE, Mayor of Santa Rosa.

COUNCILMEN—T. J. Brooke, F. X. Loughrey, Louis Keser, Jr., W. C. Reed, J. M. Roney and J. H. Glenn. Clerk—Charles A. Hoffer.

WALTER S. DAVIS, City Treasurer; office, No. 10 Mendocino street.

CITY RECORDER, O. H. Hoag.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES—M. L. McDonald, Melville Dozier, R. A. Thompson, G. A. Johnson, A. W. Riley.

J. B. DAVIS, City Marshal. A. C. Raney and J. J. Lowry, Policemen.

JAMES MCGEE, City Attorney, Law Building, opposite Court-house.

JERE BEAM, City Assessor.

J. W. CAMPBELL, Street Commissioner of Santa Rosa.

JERE BEAM, School Assessor.

SONOMA COUNTY FARM for indigent persons—J. Claypool, Superintendent; two miles north of the city.

SONOMA COUNTY HOSPITAL—B. S. Young, Superintendent; Humboldt street, near Cherry.

GEORGE HALL, Short-hand Reporter for the Courts.

BONDED WAREHOUSE—John F. Boyce, Proprietor of No. 2, Fourth District, U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Fourth st., near Railroad Depot. Captain W. A. Eliason, Storekeeper.

POSTOFFICE, No. 187 Fourth street—A. Niece, Postmaster.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Santa Rosa Township: John Brown, Santa Rosa, and E. A. Howe, Fulton.

CONSTABLES—A. B. Smith and J. J. Lowry.

COMMISSIONER FOR SONOMA VITICULTURAL District—Isaac De Turk.

SOCIETIES.

N. S. G. W.—Western Star Parlor, No. 28, meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 in Society Hall, on Fourth street. G. H. Meyer, President; Emmet Seawell, Recording Secretary.

I. O. G. T.—Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 270, meets every Tuesday in Society Hall. Noel Duncan, W. C. T.; C. M. Barnhardt, Secretary.

G. A. R.—Ellsworth Post, No. 29, meets second and fourth Thursdays in each month in Society Hall, on Fourth street. J. W. Morey, P. C.; C. M. Barnhardt, Adjutant.

R. A. M.—Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45. C. C. Farmer, High Priest; C. A. Hoffer, Secretary. Meets on the first Friday of each month at the Masonic Temple.

Knights of Honor.—Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 2208. George P. Anderson, Dictator; C. A. Hoffer, Reporter. Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at Society Hall, Fourth street.

German Social Club.—William Kopf, President; C. Judd, Secretary. Meets first Tuesday each month at Klute's Hall, Fourth street.

F. & A. M.—Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57, meets in Masonic Hall Saturday night preceding full moon. Frank H. Swett, W. M.; Edward W. Davis, Secretary.

Knights' Templar.—Santa Rosa Commandery, No. 14, meets first Wednesday in each month in Masonic Temple. B. M. Spencer, E. C.; M. S. Davis, Recorder.

A. O. U. W.—Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 28, meets every Wednesday night in Society Hall on Fourth street. L. Eby, M. W.; C. H. Holmes, Secretary.

L. O. O. F.—Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 53, meets every Thursday night in Odd Fellows' Hall. Frank McGregor, N. G.; Frank Berka, Secretary.

SANTA ROSA ENCAMPMENT, No. 53, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall. Frank H. Swett, C. P.; J. W. Warboys, Scribe.

P. of H.—Santa Rosa Grange, No. 17, meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month, at 2 p. m., in Society Hall, on Fourth street, Santa Rosa, Cal. E. W. Davis, W. M.; W. S. P. Coulter, Secretary.

POMONA GRANGE meets third Wednesday in January, April, July and October, in Society Hall, Santa Rosa, Cal. E. W. Davis, W. M.; G. N. Whittaker, Secretary.

O. E. S.—Rose Valley Chapter, No. , meets the second and fourth Mondays in each month in Masonic Hall. Mrs. H. J. Ross, W. M.; Mrs. Mary Murphy, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Rebekah Oak Leaf Lodge, No. 73, meets second and fourth Fridays in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. Mrs. Robert McGeorge, N. G. Miss Maggie Bellingham, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.—Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 87. Walter S. Davis, Chancellor Commander; Henry G. Hahman, Keeper of Records and Seals. Meet every Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Order of Mutual Companions.—Santa Rosa Council, No. 14. Geo. P. Anderson, Councillor; S. M. Godfrey, Secretary.

O. C. F.—Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 161, meets first and third Thursdays in each month at Klute's Hall. G. A. Tuttle, G. M.; Louis Frehe, Secretary.

A. O. H. —President, T. J. Sullivan; Vice-President, Thomas Duffy; Secretary, John Donahue. Meets first Sunday of each month in Klute's Hall.

SCHOOLS.

East School, twelve teachers, Fourth st., between E and East, Melville Dozier, Principal.

German School, Rev. J. W. Riedeman, teacher, 187 Fourth street.

Kindergarten, Miss K. F. Herrick, corner Fourth and Chinn streets.

Kindergarten, Mrs. Johnson, B street, Baptist Church.

Pacific College of Music, at Pacific Methodist College; Professors T. C. and T. A. Decor, Directors.

Pacific Methodist College; President, Rev. T. H. B. Anderson.

Santa Rosa Seminary, Misses Chase, Principals, corner College avenue and Beaver street.

Sewing School, by Mrs. M. Davis, corner Tenth and Morgan streets.

St. Ursula Academy, Sister Xavier, Superior, corner B and Tenth streets.

CORPORATIONS, ETC.

Santa Rosa Gas Light Company—John A. Paxton, President; E. A. Shackleford, Superintendent; Office and Works, No. 84 First street.

Santa Rosa Water Works—Reservoir, Lake Ralphine, three miles east of Santa Rosa, at foothills. Office, under Masonic Hall. Colonel J. B. Rue, Superintendent; Mark L. McDonald, President.

Santa Rosa Street Car Company—from Passenger Depot, foot of Fourth st., to McDonald avenue and Cemetery,

two miles. Office, under Masonic Hall. Mark L. McDonald, President; Colonel J. B. Rue, Superintendent.

S. F. & N. P. R. R. Passenger and Freight Depot, foot of Fourth street. T. W. Hunter, Agent.

Sonoma County Agricultural and Driving Park Association.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church, corner B and Sixth sts.; Rev. S. A. Taft, D. D., Pastor.

Christian Church, Fifth street, near B; Rev. W. B. Foster.

Catholic Church, corner B and Tenth sts.; Rev. Father Conway, Pastor.

Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Mendocino street, head of Tenth; Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, S. T. D.

German M. E. Church, 187 Fourth street, up stairs; J. W. Riedeman, Pastor.

Methodist Church, South Fifth street, near B; Rev. T. A. Atkinson, Pastor.

M. E. Church, corner Third and D sts.; Rev. T. H. Woodward, Pastor.

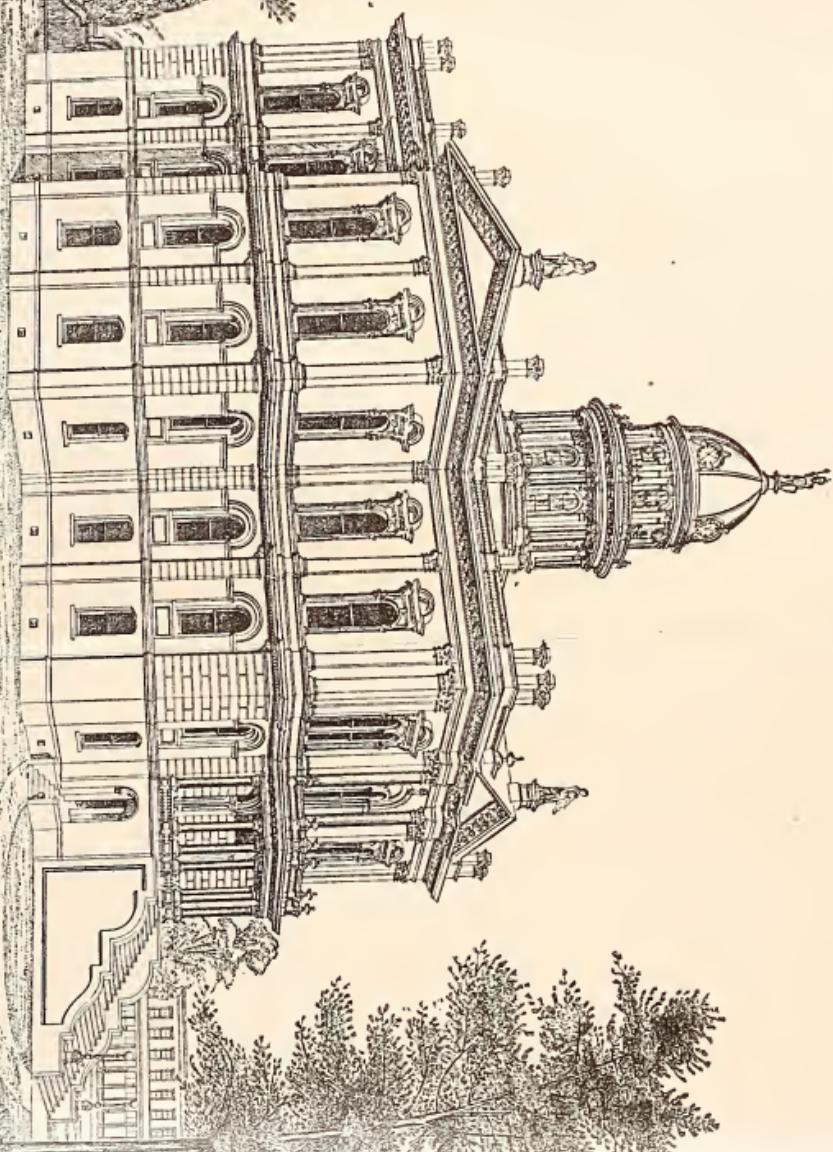
Presbyterian Church, corner Fifth and Humboldt streets; Rev. Seward M. Dodge, Pastor.

NEWSPAPERS.

Sonoma *Democrat*, Daily and Weekly; T. L. Thompson, Editor and Proprietor; J. F. Linthicum, Manager; Overton Block, Fourth street.

Santa Rosa *Republican*, Daily and Weekly; E. W. Davis, Editor and Publisher, Mendocino street, near Fifth.

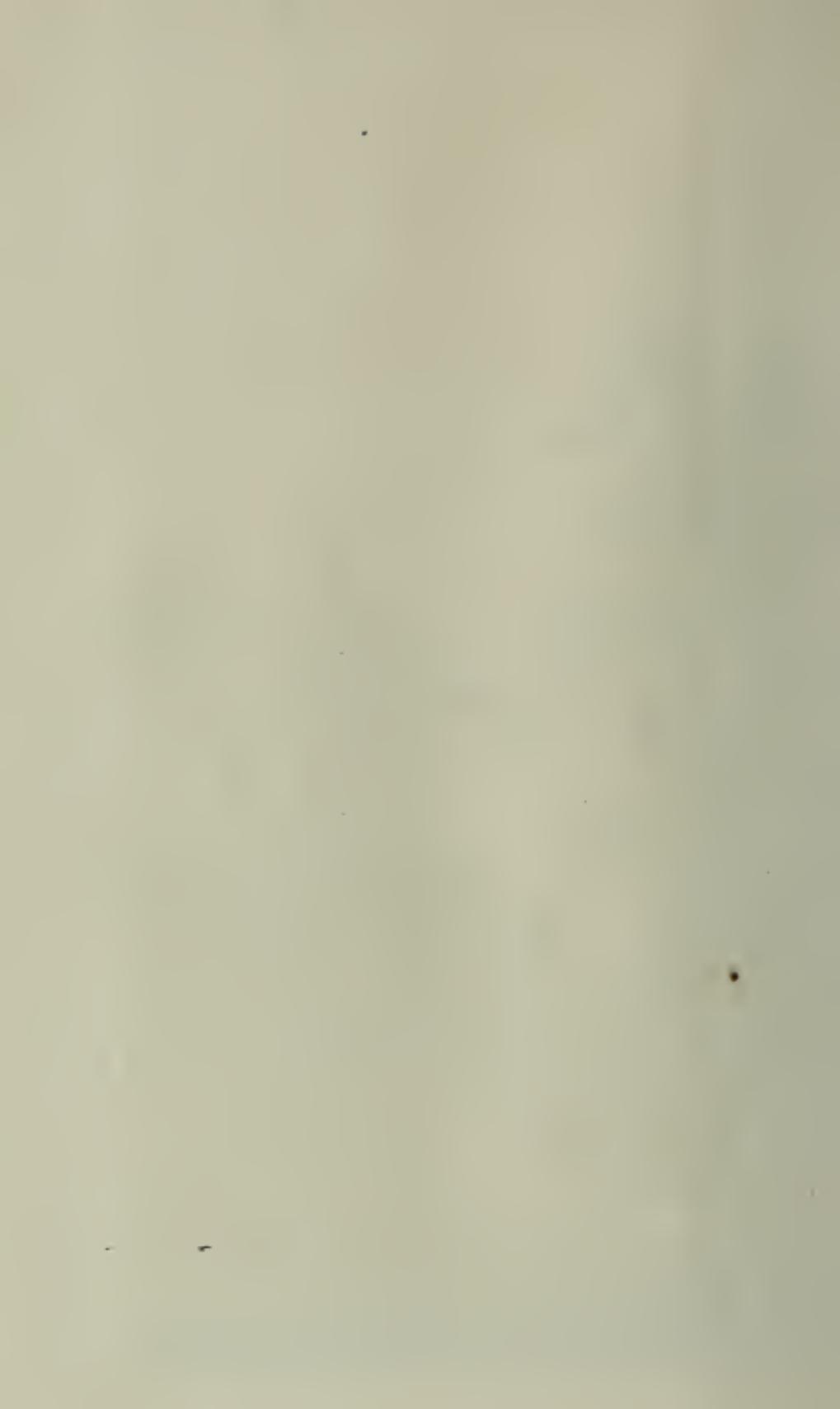
Santa Rosa *Day Book*, Daily; D. Seward & Son, Proprietors, 193 Fourth street.



COURTHOUSE — SANTA ROSA, CAL.



Appendix.



PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

OF THE

NEW COURT-HOUSE

ON

THE PUBLIC PLAZA,

IN THE

CITY OF SANTA ROSA,

MAY 7, 1884.

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

SANTA ROSA.

1884.

MEMBERS
OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF
SONOMA COUNTY.

E. E. MORSE, SONOMA.	T. J. PROCTOR, SANTA ROSA.
G. F. ALLEN, PETALUMA.	JAMES GANNON, ANALY.
H. J. POOL, RUSSIAN RIVER.	L. G. ELLIS, WASHINGTON.
S. R. HOWSER, SALT POINT.	

CHAIRMAN,
E. E. MORSE.

CLERK,
R. A. THOMPSON.

ARCHITECTS,
BENNETT & CURTIS.

CONTRACTORS,
CARLE & CROLY.

PROCEEDINGS

RELATIVE TO THE

Laying of the Corner Stone

OF THE

NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The foundation of the new Court-house being in a good state of forwardness, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Supervisors on the motion of Supervisor Allen:

Resolved, That, in the matter of laying the corner stone of the new Court-house now being constructed at Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, I move and it is hereby ordered by the Board that Wednesday, May 7, 1884, be set apart as the day for laying the corner stone.

Furthermore, that the Clerk, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, be instructed to extend an invitation to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, F. & A. M., to convene the Grand Lodge at Santa Rosa, and lay said corner stone with appropriate Masonic ceremonies.

The following Committee on Laying the Corner Stone was appointed by the Board of Supervisors:

COMMITTEE:

T. J. PROCTOR.

H. J. POOL.

R. A. THOMPSON.

At a meeting of citizens, a Committee was appointed to co-operate with the Supervisors and City Council to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration, as follows:

T. G. Brooke, J. H. Glen, Louis Keser, G. A. Tupper, J. F. Fick, S. I. Allen, S. Moral, P. Morshead, M. L. McDonald, D. Sheward, George Hood, Jr., George Hall, George E. Dohn, E. A. Seegelkin, E. P. Colgan, P. Dolan, L. Burbank and J. M. Rooney.

R. A. Thompson was elected Chairman of the Committee. Sub-Committees on Finance, Invitation, Arrangements, Exercises, etc., were appointed.

Isaac De Turk was elected Grand Marshal of the day.

General Mariano G. Vallejo, the earliest settler in the county, was President of the day.

The Hon E. D. Wheeler was selected as Orator of the day.

A communication was sent to the R. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of California, in accordance with the order of the Board of Supervisors, requesting him to lay the corner stone of the new Court-house at Santa Rosa, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies.

The following replies were received:

GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF CALIFORNIA,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS,
SAN BUENAVENTURA, CAL.,
April 25, 1884. } }

R. A. Thompson, Esq., County Clerk Sonoma County:

MY DEAR SIR AND BRO.:

Yours of 15th April, forwarded through the Grand Secretary, only reached me on the 23d. You are perhaps aware that about the 15th the S. P. R. R. was badly washed and the mails discontinued for a week or ten days.

It is to be regretted that your letter did not reach me

earlier, but I believe there is yet sufficient time. The kind invitation of the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County to lay the corner stone of the new Court-house on May 7th is therefore accepted, and I have instructed the Grand Secretary to issue notice accordingly.

Be pleased to communicate this acceptance to the Honorable the Board of Supervisors, with sentiments of personal regard.

If, by reason of delay in mail communication, your Board have made other arrangements or abandoned the idea, please notify Alex. G. Abell, Grand Secretary, at San Francisco, as soon as possible.

I am very truly and fraternally yours,

JONATHAN DOAN HINES, Grand Master.

GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF CALIFORNIA,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1, 1884.

Robert A. Thompson, Esq., County Clerk Sonoma County,
Santa Rosa, California:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:

The Grand Master writes me that your letter of the 15th ult. was received by him on the 25th, having been delayed by the washouts on the road. He requested me to inform you that he will cheerfully comply with the desire of the Board of Supervisors of your county to lay the corner stone of your Court-house on the 7th inst. Please tell me at what hour the Grand Lodge should be called to meet, fixing it so, if possible, that it may be convenient for those who may come from San Francisco and the South. Please consult the Master of Santa Rosa Lodge and let me know at once by telegraph.

Yours truly and respectfully,

ALEX. G. ABELL, Grand Secretary.

Invitations to be present were extended to the Mayors and City Councils of all the incorporated cities in Sonoma County.

To General M. G. Vallejo, Julio Carrillo and B. Hoen, Esq.

To S. T. Coulter, Master State Grange.

The ex-Supervisors.

The County Officers.

To all Orders and Associations in the city.

The Litton Springs Cadets.

The Petaluma Military Company.

The Mexican War Veterans.

And a number of others.

S. T. Coulter, W. M. of State Grange, sent the subjoined reply to a request to be present:

ALPINE RANCH, May 5, 1884.

To the Citizens' Committee on Corner-stone Ceremonies:

GENTLEMEN:

I have received your polite invitation to be present and participate in the ceremonies attendant on the laying of the corner stone of the new Court-house in the City of Santa Rosa on the 7th inst.

Deeming it in accordance with the fitness of things that the vocation without which neither Court-houses nor any other of the appliances of civilization could exist, notwithstanding it gives least occasion for the existence of Court-houses, should be represented in such exercises, I, as the head and representative, for the time being, of the organized votaries of that vocation, accept your kind invitation, and will be present on that occasion to do such office as may be assigned me.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

S. T. COULTER,

Master Cal. State Grange, P. of H.

The Hon. D. O. Shattuck, first Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, sent the annexed communication expressing his regret at not being present:

SONOMA, May 5, 1884.

Col. M. L. McDonald and Others, Committee of Invitation, etc., Santa Rosa—

GENTLEMEN:

I very sincerely thank you for the honor conferred by your polite invitation for my presence and participation in the laying of the corner stone of the Court-house on the 7th instant. I have no doubt those ceremonies will be very interesting and pleasant. They will bring forth many reminiscences of the growth and progress of the county in the more than thirty years of its existence. That growth has been wonderful. It has arisen from an insignificant Cow County (as then called, in derisive contrast to the pretentious flourishing mining counties), and now it is acknowledged by all as standing in the front rank and fully abreast with the most prosperous counties of this prosperous State. The county is well worthy the splendid structure now to be erected, and all the ceremonies and magnificence which you can throw around the laying of the corner stone. Gentlemen, my heart and sympathy will be with you in all the ceremonies of this joyous occasion, but I am too old to be personally present—not that I have not physical strength sufficient for the journey; I could go, but the weight and burden of four-score years would so weigh me down as to be a damper to your abounding joy, and my tottering steps would be a clog to your triumphant march. You will therefore excuse me. Again thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain, Gentlemen of the Committee,

Yours Truly,

D. O. SHATTUCK.

The northeast corner of the main building was fixed upon as the place where the corner stone should be laid. The whole of the area of the building was temporarily floored over.

The corner stone was of granite, from Rocklin, Placer County, Cal., from the quarry of G. Griffith.

The bottom stone measured two feet six inches by two feet six inches, and 18 inches thick. It weighed 1,500 pounds. The cavity cut in this stone was 12x12 inches, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. It displaced about 140 pounds of granite, and was cut out by John Dheu of San Francisco.

The cap stone was two feet six by two feet six, one foot thick, and weighed 1,114 pounds. The stone was cut by Barnabus Deane; Andrew Carlaw superintended the work. The inscription cut on the stone read as follows:

.....
|.....|
|.....| LAID MAY 7, 1884.
|.....|
.....

*The following letter was received from an ex-attorney of Santa Rosa, resident in Sacramento. It touches a point not heretofore mentioned in these exercises. It is printed without the name of the writer. The reader can exercise his ingenuity in guessing at the name of the author:

SACRAMENTO, May 8, 1884.

R. A. Thompson, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements—I received your complimentary card to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the Court-house, but it was too late for me to accept. It would have been a mixed pleasure had I been present, for I must have groaned when I witnessed the despoliation of the plaza and the destruction of the old trees, for the preservation of which we so long fought. A tree and a bit of grass is worth more than a Court-house. But I won't indulge in any sentiment. I hope every — — — who has a law suit tried in the new Court-house will lose it.

Truly yours,

CEREMONIES

AT THE

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

President of the Day,
GENERAL MARIANO G. VALLEJO,
The first person who settled in Sonoma County.

Officers and acting officers of the R. W. Grand Lodge of California who officiated in the ceremonies:

M. W. Grand Master,
JONATHAN D. HINES.

T. G. WILTON, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
F. H. SWETT, R. W. Grand Senior Warden.
DR. R. P. SMITH, R. W. Grand Junior Warden.
E. W. DAVIS, R. W. Grand Secretary.
ALBERT WRIGHT, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Grand Chaplain,
J. AVERY SHEPHERD, D. D.

Senior Grand Deacon,
JOHN ORR.

Junior Grand Deacon,
L. A. JORDAN.

Grand Stewards,
J. D. HENSHAW,
JOHN LESLIE.

Grand Marshal,
R. C. GASKELL.

Grand Sword Bearer,
CHAS. McHARVEY.

Grand Pursuivant,
C. H. COOLY.

Grand Tyler,
JAMES ANDERSON.

Grand Standard Bearer,
E. NEBLITT.

Grand Bible Bearer,
JAS. GREGSON.

Grand Organist,
L. H. PATTY.

Grand Lecturer,
J. W. SHAEFFER.

CEREMONIES.

It was a happy combination of circumstances that led to the selection of a day in May for the laying of the corner stone of the new Court-house.

Santa Rosa was decked in flowers. The trees had on their youngest, richest dress of green. The lilac, the snow-ball, the hawthorn, the lily, the rose and other flowering shrubs massed their colors in rich profusion to do honor to the occasion.

Nature, too, was in a kindly mood; the day was brilliant, warm, without cloud or fog. Appropriate arrangements had been made around the corner stone for the convening of the Grand Lodge.

The town was literally filled with people from all parts of the county. The cars came crowded with passengers,

and every avenue leading to the city brought its tribute of people to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone.

The music was furnished by the Santa Rosa Band, B. Parks, leader.

The San Rafael Band was also present.

The Hook and Ladder Company, Hose Company, Rod. Matheson Post, G. A. R., of Healdsburg, were present.

At 9:30 A. M. the Santa Rosa Commandery, in uniform, proceeded to the depot for the purpose of meeting Mount Olivet Commandery of Petaluma. The Petaluma Knights were duly escorted to the Masonic Temple.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the procession moved in the following order:

Eight mounted police under command of Marshal J. B. Davis.

Grand Marshal I: De Turk and Chief Aid H. W. Byington. Aids—C. H. Bane, W. Ellsworth, Louis Streining and S. Moral. Santa Rosa Brass Band.

George A. Thornton, Division Marshal; S. I. Allen, William Underhill and N. R. Overton, Aids. Master Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar.

The Grand Lodge of the State of California. Carriage containing President of the day, Hon. M. G. Vallejo; the Orator, Hon. E. D. Wheeler; Hon. J. G. Pressley and S. T. Coulter, Worthy Master of the State Grange of the State of California.

Carriage containing Julio Carrillo, one of the parties who donated the Plaza to the County, and Vice-Presidents.

Carriages containing Board of Supervisors, City Council, City Officials and invited guests.

Second Division, R. A. Temple, Marshal; James A. Shaw and George Lowell, Aids; Rod. Matheson Drum Corps; Rod. Matheson Post, G. A. R.; Ellsworth Post, G. A. R.; Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, of Healds-

burg; Healdsburg Hose Company; Santa Rosa Engine Company, No. 1; Eureka Hose Company, No. 1. City and county officials in carriages.

Third Division, M. J. Streining, Marshal; Harry Ludwig and John F. Kinslow, Aids; San Rafael Brass Band; Litton Springs College Cadets, fifty-five strong, escorting the Mexican War Veterans in carriages; citizens.

The line of march was as follows: From the corner of Hinton avenue and Fourth street to Mendocino street, up Mendocino street to Fifth, Fifth to B, B to Fourth, Fourth to Wilson; countermarch up Fourth to A, A to Third, Third to B, B to Fourth, Fourth to Exchange avenue, Exchange avenue to Third, Third to Hinton avenue, and along Hinton avenue to Fourth street.

After the column halted and disbanded, the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. took their positions on the platform, accompanied by the Officers of the Day and a number of invited guests, the different orders of the Masons formed in due and ancient form about the corner stone.

R. A. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assembly to order, and said:

Fellow-citizens, I have the honor to introduce to you as President of the Day, on this most auspicious occasion, the Honorable Mariano G. Vallejo, the earliest as he is one of the most honored citizens within the borders of Sonoma County. [Applause.]

General Vallejo said:

Members of the Committee on Invitation, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you very much out of the fullness of my heart for the invitation tendered me by the Committee in charge of the celebration of this day. I cannot speak the English language well, but I will try my best to make a few remarks about this celebration.

According to tradition and history, if my memory does not deceive me, ceremonies of this kind commenced with the Egyptian nation. Their civilization they transmitted to Greece. When those great pyramids were built, they

say that the corner-stone of the great pyramid was laid with great formalities. At those times those corner-stones meant power, despotism and slavery. Now we meet together to lay this corner-stone for civilization, not for tyranny. We are all free, and we do it of our own will. [Applause.]

I congratulate the people and the citizens of Santa Rosa and the whole of Sonoma County on the wisdom of the Supervisors of our county here in planning the erection of this building. I congratulate you on this joyful occasion. The ceremonies of this day here remind me how that they built with great ceremony the famous edifices of antiquity, as, for instance, how they laid the corner-stone of the Temple of Ephesus. Excuse me, gentlemen. This is a surprise to me, and these remarks are unpremeditated. If I commit a little blunder, excuse me. After Greece, the next civilization was the Roman. With the Romans, after Scylla and the old Cæsars, one of the best and most stupendous occasions was to lay the corner-stone of the Column of Trajan. It exists now in that very Rome to-day. From Rome, after seven hundred years of war with the Spaniards, they bring the Roman civilization, and get persons to lay corner-stones on those old monuments.

One of them, built about three hundred years ago, was the Escurial at Madrid. Madrid is the capital of Spain; everybody knows it. But there are not many monuments like that.

From Spain I must make a jump with Columbus to this Continent, 400 years ago. On the island of Cuba they built a fine building, and had a great time in erecting it, for they did everything with great ostentation and ceremony. From Cuba Cortez went to Mexico, and established the National Palace and the Cathedral of Mexico. That was a great day, or as we call it, a gay day, for a celebration, and there were great formalities.

Then I remember, according to the history of the United States, that a vessel by the name of the Mayflower came

to Plymouth. They made a landing there, and years rolled on, until independence was achieved under General Washington. Then they laid the corner-stone of the Capital of our nation at Washington, as it stands there, and that capitol was built with a great deal of ceremony and grandeur.

And not to be long in my remarks, some friends came to this very county, in my own Sonoma house, and they raised the Bear Flag. Then the government was changed, and we had a Legislature, and we built a capitol at Sacramento, which is there now. That means civilization and power. They are the people to do what they please. If they should try to make the Tower of Babel again, I think the people of the United States can do it. [Applause and laughter.]

Now, sir, to go a little further down: Our counties began to be built up. Sacramento was the capital of the State, and other counties began. But this is the first one to come to this formality, and I am glad to hear it, because this very month, nearly fifty years ago, in 1835, I was not on this stone, but in the neighborhood here, with General Figueroa, Governor of the State then. We had 600 troops. We met here. The tribes of Cainemeros, Guilucos, Sotomelos, and all the tribes, were collected here to meet the great General. Very well, and what did we meet? About twenty thousand people, all naked; no hats, no shirts, no pants, no anything; well dressed, but all naked. [Laughter and applause.]

Well, gentlemen, now what a surprise to me. I was here the first; not the discoverer, but the first settler in this very country, Sonoma County. I was the Chairman in 1850 of the Senate Committee to locate Sonoma County. Very well. What a contrast to see here a heaven of ladies, who all seem to me to be angels! [Applause.] Respectable gentlemen here—Supervisors, printing offices, science, arts, railroads, sewing machines, telephones, and everything. [Laughter and applause.] You see what a difference it is to me. I am astonished. It seems to me I ought

to die here, because I see now the end. Not the end of civilization, but this is one of the proofs that Sonoma County must be a great and powerful county, anyhow. [Applause.]

The poets say that those who are born in a country like this, with such scenery, climate, water, trees and flowers, must be in harmony with their surroundings. So you are a tremendous great bouquet of flowers and intelligence.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will excuse my remarks. I do not know how to speak, but I am trembling with pleasure to see such a concourse here. Masons, Druids, Odd Fellows, and everybody else, and I am here alone seeing these things with joy. My heart is full. [Applause.] Allow me to introduce the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. E. E. Morse.

Mr. Morse. Worshipful Grand Master: On behalf of the citizens here assembled, I ask you, in the name of Sonoma County, to lay the corner-stone of the Court-house edifice, to be here erected, and to that end I invest you with this instrument, an emblem of your order [passing a silver trowel], and may the work which you do to-day endure while time shall last.

The Grand Master (J. D. Hines). Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board of Supervisors, the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has been the custom among the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, upon a request being made, from time immemorial, to lay the foundation stones of public edifices, with the forms and ceremonies dictated by the order. An occasion has here arisen which I, as the Grand Master of Masons of the great State of California, have deemed of importance, and sufficiently so to convene that learned and dignified Grand Lodge upon this spot to-day to lay the corner-stone of an edifice in all future times to be entwined about your hearts, and to become a part of the history and the hope of the people of the County of Sonoma. It is exceedingly important that here in this

county, an empire in itself, inhabited by a free and enlightened people, amid towns and villages embowered in roses, where perfumes are wafted over the vernal bloom, that so great and important an event as the erection and dedication of a Court-house worthy of such a county and such a people should be celebrated with appropriate and solemn ceremonies.

For the very first time in my life, although many years a citizen of our proud commonwealth, I have on yesterday set foot upon the soil of this grand and beautiful country. From the hills surrounding the city of Santa Rosa, I have looked down upon the city of roses and the great valley in which it is situated; and I have marveled that from all parts of the world people having the means had not already absorbed every inch of the soil, and the people accumulated to such an extent that but one acre of land was allotted to a family as a resting-place and a home. And I am sure, looking upon its fertility of soil, that one acre is sufficient to support any well ordered and well regulated family in the land.

My fellow citizens of Sonoma, you do not realize, I apprehend, for I have talked with you, the great and magnificent country in which you live, the beautiful vales, the homes surrounded by waving fields of grain that out-measure those of Poland, and vine-lands vying with the Campagna and the Rhine. Your future no mortal man is capable of estimating. Millions, I may say, of population are destined to dwell here in happiness beneath the beautiful sun which shines in glory upon your country to-day.

I therefore say it affords me infinite delight, upon behalf of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, to lay the corner-stone of this edifice, destined to become in future associated with your history and a part of your county.

To lay, with appropriate ceremonies, the corner-stone of this beautiful temple, upon the invitation of your Board of Supervisors, is, aye, a privilege to the proud

Grand Lodge of the State of California, who neither covet nor ask for recognition of this or any other character.

My fellow citizens, may God grant that you may ever appreciate the glories that surround you, and convert to their best uses the great things which nature has given you.

We will now proceed, with due and appropriate ceremonies, to lay the corner-stone of this to be beautiful edifice, dedicated to liberty and law.

Brother Senior Grand Warden, it has been the custom among the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons from time immemorial, when required so to do by those having authority, to lay the foundation-stones of public buildings. The Grand Lodge of the State of California, having been requested and invited thereto by the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Sonoma, it has been here convened by my order, and it is my will and pleasure that it do now assist me in the performance of this pleasing duty. This you will communicate to the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, and he to the craft and all others present, that they may have due notice thereof.

Senior Grand Warden, F. H. Swett, Brother Junior Grand Warden, it is the will and pleasure of our Most Worshipful Grand Master that the Grand Lodge of California do now assist in laying the foundation stone of this new edifice.

This you will communicate to the brethren, that they and all others here assembled may have due and timely notice of this his order.

Junior Grand Warden, R. P. Smith. It is the will and pleasure of the Most Worshipful, Jonathan Doane Hines, Grand Master of Masons of the State of California, that the Grand Lodge do now, with appropriate ceremonies, lay the corner-stone of this new edifice. Of this you will take due notice and conduct yourselves accordingly.

The Grand Master. Brother Grand Treasurer, it has

ever been the custom of the craft, upon occasions like the present, to deposit within a cavity in the stone, placed at the northeast corner of an edifice, certain memorials of the period at which it was erected, so that if, in the lapse of ages, the fury of the elements, the violence of man, or the slow but certain ravages of time should lay bare its foundations, an enduring record may be found by succeeding generations to bear testimony to the untiring, unending industry of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. Has such a record been prepared?

The Grand Treasurer, A. Wright. It has, most worshipful Grand Master, and is contained in the casket now sealed before you.

The Grand Master. Brother Grand Secretary, you will read the records of the contents of the casket.

(The Grand Secretary, E. W. Davis, reads the list of the articles contained in the casket.)

Articles contributed for the corner stone by R. A. Thompson: "California As It Is" written by seventy leading editors and authors of the Golden State, for the Weekly Call; map of the State of California; historical and descriptive sketch of Sonoma county; map of Sonoma county; Resources of California, with pictures and descriptive sketches of Santa Rosa and Petaluma, Sonoma county; one cent, date 1817; one half-dollar, date 1831; obsidian arrow-head from California; Indian arrow-head from Washington Ty.; Russian River Flag; Pacific Sentinel; the Sonoma Weekly Index; the Petaluma Courier; the Sonoma Democrat; the Healdsburg Enterprise; the Petaluma Argus; rosters of State and county officers; State and county Governments, 1883, Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Thompson's map of Sonoma county, 1884; copy of Republican, daily and weekly; Sonoma County Journal, (German); Sonoma county "Land Register," published by Guy E. Grosse, Proctor, Reynolds & Co., real estate agents; cards of the architect and his daughter; copy of Day Book; roster of Ellsworth Post, No. 20, G. A. R.; roster of Santa

Rosa Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M.; card of Hoag & Co., real estate; roster of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57, F. and A. M.; Real Estate Journal, by G. C. Young & Co.; copy of By-laws of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F.; a pastoral of the Ukiah Baptist Church; Constitution and By-laws of I. O. G. T. Constitution and By-laws of the California State and Santa Rosa Grange, No. 17, Patrons of Husbandry; roster of officers and members of Santa Rosa Chapter A, No. 564, Agassiz Association; Constitution of Sonoma County Pomona Grange, No. 4, P. of H.; Constitution and By-laws of the National Grange, and Constitution and By-laws and Rules of Order of the California State Grange, P. of H.; roster of officers of Bennett Valley Grange, No. 16, P. of H.; copy of Outlook; proceedings of the M. W. G. Lodge of F. and A. M., State of California, A. L. 5883; By-Laws of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57, F. and A. M.; By-Laws of Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M.; financial report of Sonoma County for 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884; Sonoma County Court-house, A. Bennett and J. M. Curtis architects, Carle & Croly contractors; copy of San Francisco Evening Bulletin; copy of Daily Alta California; copy of Daily Chronicle; copy of Daily Call; copy of Daily Examiner; copy of Daily Evening Post, with compliments of C. A. Wright, news agent, Santa Rosa; muster-roll, by-laws and constitution of Santa Rosa Commandery, No. 14, K. T.; muster-roll, by-laws and constitution of Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 20, K. T., of Petaluma; by Losson Ross, a quarter of a dollar, date 1854; by James Samuels, five cent nickel, 1869; by A. P. Overton, half dime, 1840; by R. Crane and A. P. Overton, one standard silver dollar, 1884; by Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Smith, one copper cent, 1833, and one copper two-cent piece of 1865; card of M. Rosenberg, merchant, builder of the first brick store in Santa Rosa.

The Grand Master: Brother Grand Treasurer, you will now place the casket within the cavity, beneath the corner-stone. [The casket is deposited in its place.] And may

the Great Architect of the Universe in His wisdom grant
that ages upon ages may pass away ere it is seen again.

[The corner-stone is now lowered and placed in position.]

The Grand Master: Brother Deputy Grand Master,
what is the jewel of your office?

The Deputy Grand Master (T. J. Wilton): A square.

The Grand Master: Then you will apply the square to
those portions of the stone that require to be squared.

The Deputy Grand Master [after applying the square]:
I have obeyed your orders, Most Worshipful Grand Mas-
ter, and find that the craftsmen have done their duty.

The Grand Master: Brother Senior Grand Warden,
what is the jewel of your office?

The Senior Grand Warden: A level, Most Worshipful.

The Grand Master: You will apply the level then to the
stone, and see if it has been laid in a manner creditable to
our ancient craft.

The Senior Grand Warden [after applying the level]:
I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master-
and find that the stone has been well leveled by the crafts-
men.

The Grand Master: Brother Junior Grand Warden,
what is the jewel of your office?

The Junior Grand Warden: A plumb, Most Worship-
ful.

The Grand Master: You will apply the plumb to the
stone, and see if it has been properly adjusted.

The Junior Grand Warden [after applying the plumb]:
I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master,
and find that the work of the craftsmen in that respect has
been skillfully performed.

The Grand Master: The craftsmen having faithfully
and skillfully, thus far, performed their duties, I declare
this foundation stone to be well formed, true and trusty.
May the edifice which is to rest upon it subserve the uses
of the people of this county, and be the repository of the

administration of justice through all time. May the craftsmen employed it know no envy, discord or confusion.

The Deputy Grand Master: [Pouring corn upon the stone.] May the Grand Architect of the Universe strengthen and sustain the craftsmen in this glorious work and may He ever bountifully vouchsafe the corn of nourishment to all who labor in useful and honest toil.

The Senior Grand Warden: [Pouring wine on the stone.] And may the Great Giver of All Good enable the craftsmen to complete this building in due time, and in their periods of labor resting from their labors, may they be vouchsafed that refreshment of which this wine is emblematical.

The Junior Grand Warden: [Pouring oil on the stone.] And may the blessings of Heaven rest upon this work and all other good ones. May our loved fraternity long exist to pour the oil of joy into the hearts of the widowed, the fatherless and distressed.

The Grand Master: May the all-bounteous Author of Creation lend aid to those who have conceived and thus far carried on this goodly enterprise. May He protect the workmen employed upon the building from every accident, and grant that it may long exist to subserve the interests or which it was erected. And may He grant to us all an ever-bountiful supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. [Delivering the working tools to the principal architect.] Brother principal architect—Relying upon your skill in our noble art, I commit to your charge these implements of operative Masonry, May this undertaking be speedily completed. May there be no envy, discord or confusion among the craftsmen, and may you perform your duties with which you have been charged, not only to the satisfaction of those who have entrusted you with their fulfillment, but in such manner as shall secure your own good conscience and redound to the honor of our ancient craft.

The President of the Day, General M. G. Vallejo, then introduced the Orator, the Hon. E. D. Wheeler, who spoke as follows:

ORATION.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am glad to stand in this grand presence, and to mingle my congratulations with yours that your material advancement justifies the ceremonies of to-day. This vast assemblage is in the interests of peace and prosperity, and a civilization rich with manifold blessings. I rejoice that the antagonisms of politics do not intrude; nor do the shadows of any impending calamity darken the land.

As a people, from ocean to ocean, we are at peace. The sword has been beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook.

Our Republic has stood the strain of a hundred years, and is now moving on in the second century of its existence.

The crisis of twenty years ago is passed, and if within our borders the bugle again sounds the advance, the Blue and the Gray will be found keeping step to the same music, fighting for the same cause, rejoicing in the same victories. Of the fallen on both sides, let us tenderly say, Peace to their ashes!

“ These knights are dust,
Their swords are rust;
Their souls are with the
Saints, we trust.”

There is no question now as to what flag rightfully floats over us; it is upheld by an entire people.

The lost Pleiad has returned; the stars are all grouped upon their field of blue!

And thus comes peace, with its teeming products, its exuberant offerings, its concomitant refinements. And so the people build temples of justice, galleries of art and

halls of learning; and thus it comes to be true, that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

To say that no other crisis will arise in the management of our governmental affairs would be the assumption of a degree of perfection common neither to men nor to nations. Government has been defined as a "human contrivance for human convenience." Being of human origin, it is, at best, full of imperfections. Many good men predict that our next war will be a religious war. I do not sympathize with this prediction. Free schools, free thought and a free press conspire against such a barbarism. The day has gone by when the sword shall be invoked as umpire on questions of theology. It is natural for man to speculate on the destiny of the soul, and, from force of habit or education, to follow with more or less fidelity some one of the various religious creeds. But, as a rule, men think for themselves in these days on that as well as on other subjects. Nor do I believe that any considerable number of the members of any religious organization entertain sentiments inimical to our government.

The danger nearest our door, if indeed it be a real danger, lies in the aggregation of vast wealth in few hands. The accumulation of enormous fortunes within the past thirty or forty years is without a parallel in the history of the world. Several hundred millions of dollars in the hands of a few unscrupulous men is an appalling power for evil, and may go far towards sapping the live virtue of the law-making power itself.

While there is much at the present day to remind us of the condition of Rome just previous to the accession of Augustus Cæsar to the supreme power, its venality is not yet quite so manifest, nor its effrontery quite so dauntless.

All men should be compelled to obey the law, whether acting in their individual capacity or as members of a corporation. But legislation should deal justly with all, and neither fear, favor nor affection should influence the action of the law-maker.

Difficult and grave problems present themselves for consideration that had no existence thirty years ago. The Mississippi river running north and south was then the great artery of western and southwestern commerce.

It was furrowed by the finger of God, was a highway for the commerce of the nation. It was free to all.

Since then commerce has swung around to the east and west, and to-day it moves on rails of steel along parallels of latitude. It would have startled the country forty years ago had the suggestion been presented that a half dozen men should be awarded control of the Hudson, the Mississippi and the great lakes. At that period the products of Asia sought American markets either by way of Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope. Now they cross our continent by land carriage, and thus the east and west commerce of 50,000,000 of people is in the hands of a few individuals. We look in vain to the past for a similar condition of things. The modern railroad system demands a new chapter on political economy. If it were the experience of mankind that individuals, in their race for wealth, when great power has fallen into their hands, would never abuse that power, the problem would be simple; but, unfortunately, the reverse is generally true.

The Warren Hastings tried before the British Lords is not the only Warren Hastings of history.

I say, then, that there are grave and delicate propositions to be dealt with by our government touching the rights and duties of corporations throughout the country. These questions are daily growing in magnitude and gravity; indeed, they are the great questions that now press for solution. Politicians may dodge them for awhile, party conventions may ignore them for the hour, but they must be met and determined.

That they will be bravely and justly dealt with is the desire of all good citizens.

The impressive scene presented to-day in this beautiful city would hardly have been predicted a third of a century

ago. The heavy immigration to the State of California in the year 1849, as we all know, was invited by the discovery of gold, and by that alone.

The mineral wealth of the country was regarded as embracing its principal, if not its only value. Its capacity for the production of wheat, wine, fruit and wool, and other products usually yielded by an agricultural region, was generally unknown. The fact that the country had long been settled by a Spanish population, and that no marked development had followed, seemed to warrant the assumption that there was nothing to develop. Hence, it was the opinion of many that on the exhaustion of the placer mines, which it was thought would practically occur in one or two decades, a general decline would set in, and that in the course of a generation the State would be substantially remanded to its pastoral condition.

But this was all a mistake. The mining interests had scarcely begun to wane when the marvelous fertility of our soil was discovered. It was soon ascertained that every product common to the temperate zone, as well as many indigenous to the tropics, flourished here and grew with amazing luxuriance. Besides, the cultivation of the soil was easy.

Canada thistles, bowlders out of place and stubborn clay were not encountered by the tiller of the ground. In short, it was found that if you tickled the earth with a hoe it laughed with a harvest.

The current of trade soon changed. We no longer depended upon Chile and Oregon for our flour, nor upon the Sandwich Islands for potatoes and onions. We became heavy exporters not only of the necessaries, but also of the luxuries of life. Vessels of large tonnage sailed out of our harbor freighted with wheat and other cereals for foreign ports, while our wool, fruits and other articles found ready buyers in distant markets. The high livers of New York and many European cities have lately learned to smack their aristocratic lips over our pure wines, conceding

that in that department of industry we are coming to the front.

In the development of our State the great county of Sonoma has played a leading part. From her organization to the present hour her course has been onward. In 1854 her population, including the large territory of Mendocino, did not exceed 2,500 souls; now she numbers 30,000 inhabitants. Her assessable property reaches \$25,000,000, and her annual products about \$6,000,000. Within her borders are 1,000,000 acres of land, and though vine growing is a leading industry among her people, but 18,000 acres are in grapes, and of these not more than 9,000 are in bearing. Fruit culture is as yet in its infancy.

That the climate of Sonoma is superb, no one questions; and that her population is energetic, intelligent and enterprising, her growing opulence and power attest.

With such a showing and such capacity for productive expansion, it is difficult to estimate her coming greatness.

In view of these facts it is eminently fitting that a hall of justice worthy of this great community should be erected. The impressive ceremonies had to day in presence of this multitude are in keeping with the importance and dignity of the occasion. The granite block, hewn from the mountain side, has been lowered to its resting place. There it will remain.

Through the lights and shadows of the coming generations it will serve in silence, patiently performing its humble though important functions. Above it will rise the stately pile in order, symmetry and fair proportions, with airy pillars and luxurious capital.

Shakespeare tells us there are sermons in stones. And the learned Agassiz, wandering on the shore of a northern lake, picked a small stone from the sands at his feet, and looking upon it, said: "This pebble has for me more interest than the ruins of all the ancient cities of the world." So think I of this simple block of granite. If it could

speak, and tell the story of its origin and existence, what an oration should we hear ! How gladly silent would be our childish lips in presence of the gray orator of the ages !

Objects and events around which the mosses of antiquity have gathered would become but the affairs of yesterday. The doings of Columbus, the struggles of the Middle Ages, the Roman Empire, would constitute but way stations in its backward flight, while the war of Troy, the building of the pyramids, and the sinking of the cities of the lost Atlantis would change to modern events. Back, through the twilight of poetry and tradition would be its flight—beyond the origin of man—back to a period antedating the lowest forms of animal life, long ages before the first blade of grass appeared or the first violet bloomed.

There, in some deep recess of the earth, it would tell us how the triple alliance was formed; how the feldspar, the mica and the quartz agreed to be one; and how, in the glowing laboratory of Nature an insufferable heat was poured upon the assembled particles. This would be followed by a history of the slow revolving periods consumed in the process of cooling and crystallization, until at last it appears with a compactness and cohesion that defy the ravages of the centuries and fit it for the uses of civilized man.

But so learned a discourse is denied us, and in our search for knowledge we must exclaim with Newton: "I feel like a child gathering pebbles on the shore, with the great ocean of Truth lying beyond."

Under our system the term "Court-house" is full of significance. The business carried on within its walls has a direct influence and bearing upon the people. It is often the arena for the exhibition of the deepest of human passions. Fortunes are there lost and won; there wit, eloquence and repartee oft hold their tournament; and there that undefinable composition, the *first speech* of the blushing young barrister, is given to the world. Then there is the "not guilty" that brings tears of wildest joy to the

waiting mother or the anxious wife, and that other word—*guilty*—that breaks the hope and bids the heart stand still.

If the character of your judiciary were to constitute the standard of your edifice, you would erect a building faultless in symmetry and architectural design. When litigants in other localities become embroiled, when giants put on the armor for forensic battle, and millions are trembling in the balance, with entire confidence the great questions are submitted to your tribunals, knowing that whatever heat may have been engendered at the trial, whatever accusations may have been made, justice will be done. [The speaker here referred to the great case of Ellen M. Colton vs. Leland Stanford et al., then trying in the Superior Court of Sonoma County, before Judge J. Temple.] Let the people uphold and strengthen an upright judiciary that your Court-house may become the *sanctum sanctorum* of your liberties and your rights.

In concluding, the question presents itself, what changes will come to human society, what mutations to human governments, before the hand of demolition shall strike down this edifice? At what period in the future will it cease to be? Will all who now live have passed the mystic gates and been forgotten? Will powerful dynasties have crumbled, will kingdoms have disappeared, and will republics have been born? Or will the “solemn tides of empire ebb and flow” as now?

But come what may come, may this noble edifice long stand, and may it stand, as Mr. Burke said upon a memorable occasion, “a sacred temple for the perpetual residence of inviolable justice.”

The Grand Master: My Brethren, the exercises here will be closed with the benediction by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Chaplain (Rev. J. Avery Shepherd): Now unto the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory everlasting, and may His blessing rest upon us and all this assemblage, now and forever. Amen.

Members of the Grand Lodge: So mote it be.

Summary of Legislative Acts

RELATING TO THE WORK,

WITH A

BRIEF HISTORY OF EVENTS PERTAINING THERETO.

In January, 1883, Mr. T. J. Proctor, Supervisor for Santa Rosa Township, took his seat in the Board, and immediately commenced a movement for the construction of a new Court-house.

At the January meeting of the Board, and outside of it, between January and February, the matter was actively canvassed, but no action was taken by the Board.

At the February meeting, Mr. Proctor informally presented an offer of citizens of Santa Rosa to donate a lot, and moved that the proper steps be taken to commence the erection of a new Court-house.

This move was met by a proposition from Petaluma to donate the plaza of that city for a Court-house, and subscribe \$100,000 for a building to be erected thereon, provided the Board would move the county seat to Petaluma. The proposition was placed on file. Nothing more was done at this meeting.

At the March meeting the Mayor of Santa Rosa appeared before the Board and offered to surrender any title the city might have in the plaza to the county, for the purpose of building a Court-house thereon, or to give any other location the Board might determine upon.

A time was then set for hearing the numerous parties making propositions at the following meeting in April.

The hearing of the Petaluma proposition having been fixed for the 5th of April, and that time having arrived, and they having failed to appear, on motion of Supervisor Allen the further consideration of that proposition was indefinitely postponed.

Supervisor Proctor then offered a resolution that whereas it appeared to be the general wish of the citizens of Santa Rosa and the people of Sonoma County that the new Court-house be erected on the plaza in the City of Santa Rosa, therefore resolved that the location of said new Court-house shall be on the plaza of Santa Rosa, the city having dedicated the same for Court-house purposes.

It was then, on motion of Supervisor Proctor, resolved that a new Court-house, not exceeding in cost the sum of \$80,000, be erected on said site, and the Clerk was instructed to advertise for plans and specifications for the construction of said Court-house.

At the meeting in May, 1883, a number of plans were submitted, and after some days' consideration of the same, on motion of Supervisor Ellis, the plans of Curtis & Bennett, of which the accompanying cut is a representation, were adopted.

At the meeting of the Board in July Supervisor Houser moved that the Clerk be instructed to advertise for bids for the erection of a Court-house on the plaza, in accordance with the plans and specifications of Curtis & Bennett; and Friday, August 10th, was set for the opening of said bids.

A petition numerously signed was received from the citizens of Petaluma and vicinity, asking that the question of removal of the county seat be submitted to the people, and was laid on the table for further consideration.

After several days' examination of the petition for the removal of the county seat, on motion of Supervisor Houser, it was rejected on the 14th day of August. At the same meeting the matter of awarding the contract was postponed until October 2d, 1883.

On the 2d of September, 1883, an order was made to sell the present Court-house building at auction on the 6th day of October.

The Court-house property was sold in accordance with this order on the day set, to Messrs. Hill & Doyle, for the sum of \$26,000. The sale was approved by the Board.

On the same day the contract for building the new Court-house was awarded to Messrs. Carle & Croly for the sum of \$80,000, with the condition that the building be completed by the 1st of January, 1885. The work was immediately begun.

The contractors, Messrs. Carle & Croly, are residents of Sacramento, and stand high in that community and wherever they are known. Messrs. Curtis & Bennett, architects, have had a large and varied experience. Mr. Bennett was for a long time architect of the State Capitol.

The new Court-house, when completed, will be one of the best buildings in the State for the price. It will be large enough for many years. No debt will be contracted in its erection. When finished the money will be on hand to pay for it, the sum of \$55,000 having been levied last year, the greater part of which is now in the hands of the Treasurer. This, with the proceeds of the old building, will meet the cost of the new one, without incurring any debt whatever.

The new building will be classic in design and built principally of stone, brick and iron. Its form will approximate the Greek Cross with projecting center (and flanks), having a dome. As will be seen by the cut, the building will have four pendentives, each surmounted by a figure of the Goddess of Justice. The dome is topped with a figure of Minerva. It will measure, when completed, 107 by 115 feet, exclusive of porticoes, stairs and all other projections; besides the basement and dome, it will be two full stories in height. Basement 12 feet, first story 15 feet, Court-rooms in second story 22 feet, all other rooms in upper story 19 feet, and will comprise business and judicial apartments for the entire county government. The approaches to the first story of the building will be granite staircases and steps 24 feet in width; these land in porticoes laid in Mosaic. Then come the grand entrances into the corridors 14 by 112 feet.

On the left are the Clerk's offices, one 21 feet 3 inches by 53 feet 8 inches; the other 20 feet 7 inches by 29 feet 8

inches, connected together by an archway; next the Supervisors' room 21 feet 3 inches by 38 feet, also connected with Clerk's room; on the right the Recorder's offices, 21 feet 3 inches by 73 feet 9 inches, and 20 feet 7 inches by 29 feet 3 inches; the Superintendent of Public Instruction's room, 18 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches; the Grand Jury room, 21 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches; staircase leading to Court-rooms and offices above, and also to the basement. In the upper story will be two Superior Court-rooms, one 38 feet 4 inches by 59 feet 4 inches, and one 36 feet 8 inches by 54 feet, two Judges' chambers 14 feet 10 inches by 20 feet 11 inches, two Jury rooms 14 feet 10 inches by 20 feet 11 inches, each connected with the Court-rooms; District Attorney's rooms 21 feet 7 inches by 27 feet 2 inches, and 15 feet 11 inches by 19 feet 6 inches; hall and stairways 19 by 43 feet; Janitor's rooms and stairway leading to dome 15 feet 9 inches by 19 feet; this staircase will lead to attic, thence a spiral staircase to upper section of dome; the dome will be 127 feet high from the grade line of Fourth street; in the basement is the Sheriff's rooms 21 feet 3 inches by 35 feet 5 inches, one 14 feet 6 inches by 27 feet, and store room 19 by 21 feet 3 inches; Treasurer's office 23 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches, containing a fire and burglar proof vault, 7 by 8 feet; Surveyor's rooms 17 feet 2 inches by 21 feet 3 inches, and 13 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 3 inches; W. C. 21 by 20 feet 7 inches; boiler room below, same size; the jail 38 by 58 feet 8 inches, with 12 iron cells 7 by 7 feet, and three 5 by 7 feet; said jail will be lined with plate iron. In the construction of this edifice, it will require eight hundred thousand (800,000) brick, two hundred and forty (240) tons of dressed granite; one hundred and thirty-seven (137) tons of wrought iron, thirty (30) tons of cast iron, three thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (3,922) feet of corrugated iron—besides lumber and other materials. The foundation alone will require eight hundred and fifty (850) perch of basalt rock.

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